CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 168,000

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899. VOL. LXVII: NO. 11.

Poetry.

THE FAMBLY 'AT LIVED NEXT DOOR BUT ONE.

A fambly oncet lived next door but one,
An' fur beein' perlite they took the bun,
Alwuz a talkin' uv ettiket
An' a speakin' uv a cutchered set;
Oddes' fambly under the sun
Wuz them 'at lived next door but one.

This fambly 'at lived next door but one,
Blame! 'f they didn't larn their own son,
To off 'ith his hat when he come in the house.
An' if there wuz talkin' be still as a mouse;
Jus' 's though he didn't like fun,
'Cause he lived in this fambly next door but one.

In this fambly 'at lived next door but one,
To eat 'ith a knife wuz a morrul sin;
They speared their victuals 'ith a fork,
Jus' like a blamed long-legged stork,
An' drink frum a sasser; 'twould never done
In this fambly 'at lived next door but one.

That fambly 'at lived next door but one
Wuzn't 's sociable 's some;
When I wanted to neighbor, they plainly said
'At "Their associates wuz all well bred."
'Twuz the oddes' fambly under the sun,
'At lived by us next door but one.
—Donn.

THE SEVEN STAGES.

Only a baby,
Kissed and caressed,
Gentley held to a mother's breast.

Only a child,
Toddling alone,
Brightening now its happy home.

Only a boy,
Trudging to school,
Governed now by a sterner rule.

Only a youth,
Living in dreams,
Full of promise life now seems.

Only a man,
Battling with life,
Shared in now by a loving wife.

Only a father,
Burdened with care,
Silver threads in dark-brown hair.

Only a gray-beard
Toddling again,
Growing old and full of pain.

Only a mound,
O'ergrown with grass,
Dreams unrealized—rest at last.
—Kansas City World.

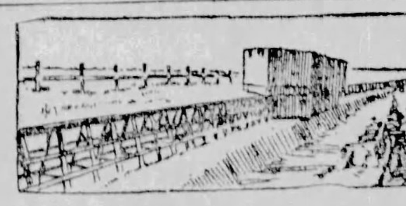
OUR HEROES IN CUBA.

Here's a little army rhyme which comes all the way from Cuba:
Some folks say that a corporal won't steal,
Away down here in Cuba;
But Major Harrison caught two in a pine-apple field,
Away down here in Cuba,
And on their way to the provost jail,
Away down here in Cuba,
When Captain Wagner went their bail,
Away down here in Cuba.
And here's another:
Went in the army as a good immune,
Away down here in Cuba;
Had yaller fever six times since June,
Away down here in Cuba,
Ain't got strength for to sing or shout,
Away down here in Cuba,
Prayin' hard to be mustered out,
Away down here in Cuba!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

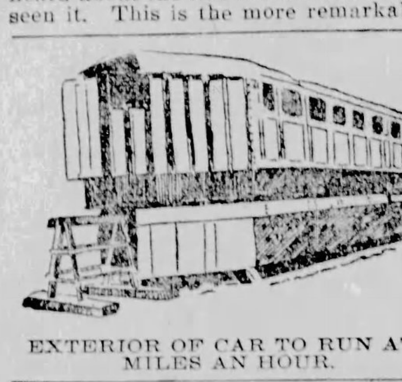
FAST AS THE WIND.

Near Brussels a lightning express railway has been built on which trains run ninety miles an hour. Trains run on one rail instead of two, the wheels being placed in the middle of the carriage, and it is impossible for them to be derailed.



INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF CAR RUNNING 90 MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. Behr, the originator of the scheme, believes that 150 miles an hour is not too much to be hoped for. At the last Brussels exposition Mr. Behr at a cost of $200,000, made an experimental line which was a decided success. Little was heard about the line abroad and few have seen it. This is the more remarkable in-

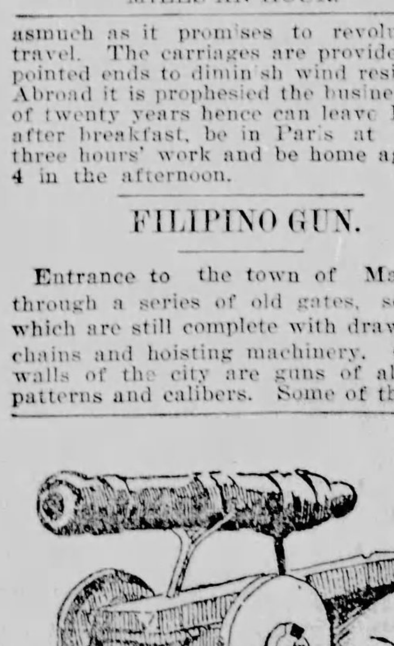


EXTERIOR OF CAR TO RUN AT 150 MILES AN HOUR.

asmuch as it promises to revolutionize travel. The carriages are provided with pointed ends to diminish wind resistence. Abroad it is prophesied the business man of twenty years hence can leave London after breakfast, be in Paris at 11, do three hours' work and be home again at 4 in the afternoon.

FILIPINO GUN.

Entrance to the town of Manila is through a series of old gates, some of which are still complete with drawbridge chains and hoisting machinery. On the walls of the city are guns of all ages, patterns and calibers. Some of the guns



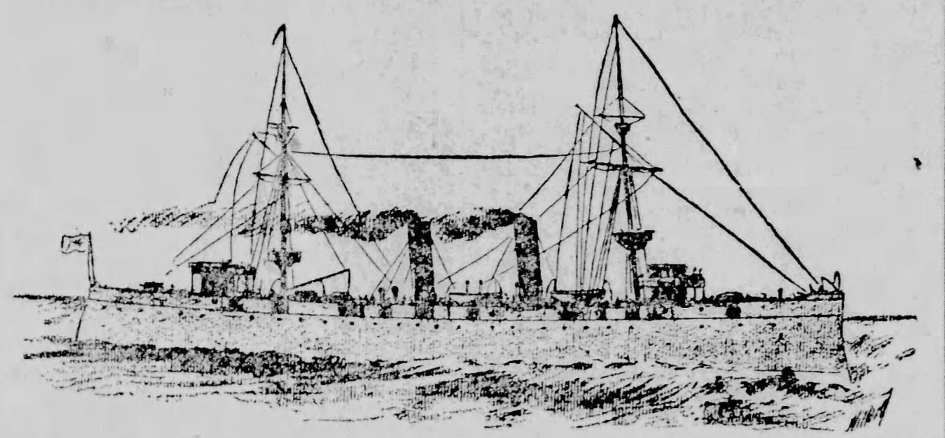
used by the Philippine insurgents are curious contrivances, and the Scientific American gives a picture of one. It consists of an inner length of gas pipe, enclosed with staves of wood, which are clamped upon it with bands of iron three and one-half inches wide by two and one-half thick.

Consolation Rejected.

"Every cloud has a silver lining," remarked the optimist.

"Yes," answered the man who used to be a populist, "but I don't see no prospect of persuadin' the sky to wear its clouds wrong side out."—Washington Star.

CRUISER CHITOSE: BEATS WORLD'S SPEED RECORD.



The new Japanese war ship Chitose is the fastest fighting craft on salt water. In her recent trial trip off San Francisco the Chitose scored 23.76 knots an hour, the fleetest steaming ever made by a man-of-war of the heavy fighting type. This performance scores another triumph for the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the builders of America's pride, the battle ship Oregon. The Chitose thus takes her place at the head of the world's fighting craft of her class for speed. Japan, the rising maritime power of the east and the mistress of oriental navies, can now justly boast that she leads the whole world in the speed of her cruisers. At the same time Americans cannot suppress a glow of pride in the achievement, for it is an American industrial concern that has given Japan her nonpareil cruiser. The Chitose is a protected ship of medium size, displacing only 4,760 tons of water, yet she is longer than will be the new Yankee battle ship Maine, being 402 feet and 2 inches over all. She draws only 17.5 feet of water, and her extraordinary length, combined with her narrow beam, gives her the great speed she possesses. Of course her tremendous horse power, 15,500, can drive her narrow fabric through the water at a speed greater than that shown on her trial trip, but 24 knots an hour, for a strong fighting cruiser, is terrific traveling. Her main armament consists of two 8-inch and ten 4-inch rapid firers, twelve 12-pounders, six 2½-pounders and five 14-inch torpedo tubes. Captain Saturai, the Japanese naval officer in command of the new cruiser, is delighted with his craft. So, by the way, is the Union Iron Works Company, her builder.

SERVIAN WOMAN SHOT FOR MURDERING HER HUSBAND.

The people of Servia have no objection to the infliction of capital punishment upon women; or, if they have objections, they were forced to swallow them when Mme. Jevrem was executed for murder recently.

She was neither hanged nor placed in the electric chair. She was placed against a blank wall and shot.

This happened in a Servian village near Prokuplje. A Greek priest named Irie Jevrem had been killed. His wife and a peasant with whom she had become infatuated were found guilty and condemned to be shot.

On the day of their fate the two culprits were taken to the public square and faced a firing squad of soldiers with loaded rifles. Behind the squad stood a huge mass of spectators from far and near.

The execution lacked no element of the dramatic. The man wept and lamented and begged for mercy. The woman was calm. "How we are admired!" she said with a contemptuous look at the vast throng.

The squad had made ready to fire when an aide came dashing through the square on horseback. His coming merely prolonged the strain upon the two criminals. The man embraced his knees in the hope that he brought a pardon; the woman turned more pale, but was silent.

Mercy it was, but only partial. The aide bore a reprieve indeed, but only for the man. The woman must die. She begged her companion to remain with her to the end and to embrace her again. But the fellow followed the guards away without even addressing one word of pity to the woman whom he had ruined.

And then—but is there any need to tell the rest?

REMARKABLE MUMMY

Egyptian Monarch Who Lived 2,500 Years, B. C., is Discovered.

Two most extraordinary Egyptian mummies were exhibited by E. Dufaur at the rooms of the Marylebone Antiquarian Society in the Marylebone road, says London Public Opinion. One of them—they both having been discovered in lower Egypt in the course of the recent campaign—was remarkable for its size and extraordinary weight. On its head was a crown composed of copper, with a gold covering shaped in pieces resembling plates and buttons, having decorations of leaves and fruits. On the case containing the body were painted figures resembling those of the zodiac. A nearly undecipherable Greek inscription was also on it. Between the folds of the dress was found a piece of papyrus, with an inscription which gave the name of the dead monarch as Pentemenon.

The mummy in its wrappers weighed 162 pounds. Its length was six feet one inch, the head was abnormally large and the shoulders very broad. Next the dress was found an outer cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics, which denoted that the original was one of the royal house of Egypt some 2,500 years B. C. Next came more wrappings, and then a close garment of samite, fastened around the neck by a sailor's knot. Beneath this again were some finer bandages, like napkins. Next came four Egyptian tunics of a kind of linen, with sleeves, and woven without any joints. These were fixed to the body at the neck and ankles by some stuff of a bitum nous nature. Next came bandages placed lengthwise, from the head to the feet, with cross bands; four large pieces of linen came next, rolled round and round the body. The sixth envelope was formed of transversal bands of a yellow color, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this fifteen similar wrappers. Next an envelope saturated in black bitumen, and, finally, next to the skin, a thin shirt of the finest linen. The toes were wrapped up separately, the arms and hands were laid straight down alongside the body.

The mummy was a male and looked about forty-five years old. The length was five feet nine inches. The breast and part of the abdomen were gilt over. The body was filled with a black balsam. No manuscript was found. The legs had been covered in black balsam. The unrolling of the body took three hours and no less than 2,800 square feet of linen were taken off it. The hands were long and perfect; the fingers well made, with "filbert" nails; the ears entire and the nose, which had been cut open when the body was embalmed, in order to extract the brain, a little deformed. The face looked almost alive, and the hair was perfectly preserved, very fine and—what is unusual in Egyptians of the pure breed—a little curled. On the left side, below the ribs, was an opening by which the balsam had been introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, and on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found with the representation of an eye and its lids. Over the mouth, and fastened by a gold wire run through and behind the teeth, was another plate, with a picture or representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut and secured by wires.

KISS THE SPOT.

On the lower left-hand corner of the fourth page of a new kind of stationery affected of those desirous of employing a novel messenger of love is a "kissing spot." In shape the mark is about the size of a quarter, and covered with an aromatic gum which gives out an agree-

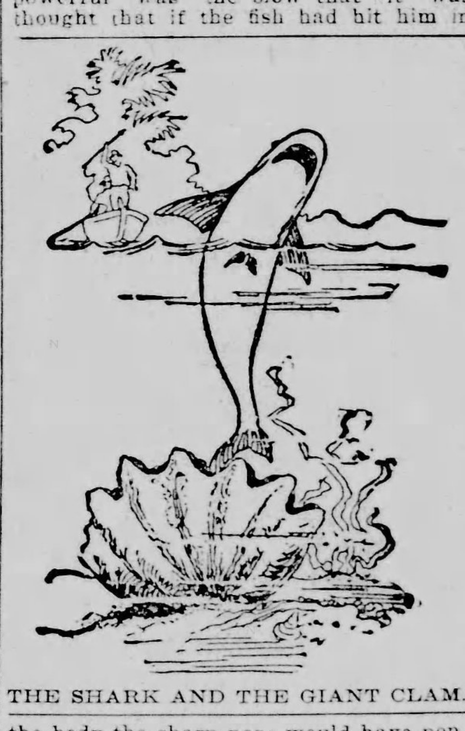
PIECE OF HOBSONIZED PAPER.

able odor when the lips are pressed to it. The paper which bears this imprint of affection is known as "lovers' stationery" and is of delicate shades and when held to the light the water-mark is seen to be the appropriate emblem of two hearts transfixed by an arrow.

OCEAN TRAPS.

Some Strange Risks and Dangers of the Sea.

An officer of the famous exploring ship Challenger was one day being rowed along a reef in the South Pacific when a gar fish, a long, slender, sharp-nosed creature, sprang from the water, a short distance away, and struck him exactly in front of his cap, knocking it off. So powerful was the blow that it was thought that if the fish had hit him in



THE SHARK AND THE GIANT CLAM.

the body the sharp nose would have penetrated deeply, and perhaps, caused death. Such accidents, it was learned, were not uncommon among the natives.

In these waters are found some of the largest shells known. One is a clam-like shell, with huge ribs, called the tridacna, one valve of which has been known to weigh 250 pounds. The meat alone weighed 25 or more pounds, and a single animal, if served on the half shell, would afford a good meal for fifty men.

It can be imagined that such a monster must be extremely powerful, and that the muscle which holds it together is of remarkable size. So solid are the shells that they can almost cut a man's hand off, crushing the bones, and as the tridacna has the habit of lying with its valves partly open, as though to trap some unwary traveler, it has earned an unsavory reputation, and is considered an animal to be avoided unless means are at hand to render it harmless.

The attention of white men was first attracted to this trap when a party of collectors were rowing over the reef in search of rare corals. They suddenly saw some large fish beating the surface violently with its head out of the water. It was evidently caught by some other fish, and rowing in that direction the party become witnesses to an extraordinary spectacle.

As they drew near they saw that the fish was a large shark, which, caught by its tail, was struggling violently to escape. The tide was low, the water at this point being not over four feet in depth, so the boat was rowed alongside the fish, about which a rope was thrown. The shark made a vigorous struggle, seizing an oar in its ugly jaws and biting a piece out of it, but finally the men held it securely and discovered the cause of its trouble. The shark had been caught in a living trap. Its tail, or the lower lobe, was held securely by a giant shell the tridacna, the strong and powerful mollusk clinging to it like a vise.

There is a case on record of a man having been entrapped in a similar way. He was an American collector, unfamiliar with the reef and its strange inhabitants, and seeing what he supposed to be a great green sea anemone, he attempted to grasp it. But the anemone disappeared, and like a vise the edges of the shell clamped the wrist of the unfortunate collector, who, to his horror, found himself anchored in a stooping position by his hand.

The tide was rising, not a person was in sight, and there was apparently no possible chance to escape. He had almost determined upon a terrible alternative—to cut off his hand to save his life, when the shell visibly relaxed its hold, and with a quick jerk he pulled out the maimed and helpless member and turned in shore.—C. F. Holder, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ELEPHANTS AT SKITTLES.

Where will the training of animals stop? If some limit is not set to it soon we humans will find ourselves ousted from our seats by our four-footed rivals. At the Palace theatre just now three elephants play nightly at skittles in an astonishing and vastly entertaining fashion. One sets up the pieces, one bowls at them, and the third chalks up the score on the blackboard. We have rarely seen anything so exquisitely funny as the long, long aim taken by the bowler before he finally hurls the ball. Like a golfer "addressing the ball" he swings and swings and hesitates, and finally cocks up one hind leg in the squirming fashion of the amateur billiard player, while the nervous elephant behind the pieces bobs up and down in uncontrollable anxiety. It is a most entertaining and original spectacle.—London Chronicle.

Settling the Question.

"Abraham wuz er man er faith," said the old colored deacon, "en w'en de Lawd tol' 'im ter kill Isaac, hit wuz no sooner said dan done!"

Here a brother arose in the "amen corner" and interrupted the speaker.

"You's in de wrong dar," he said, "Abraham 'lowed dat he'd kill Isaac, but a goat come outen de bushes an' butted 'im over, whilst he wuz a-whettin' er his knife—dat's how hit wuz!"

"Br'er Johnson," said the deacon, in a warning voice, "dis ain't de fust time you has riz up en interrupted me en de Bible, en ef you wuzn't in dis meetin'-house I'd tell you plain dat you wuz a Ananias!"

"En ef you wuz ter say dat word ter me outside," observed Br'er Johnson, "you'd lan' on Abraham's bosom fo' you could take up a collection."

"I got a diffrunt 'pinion fum dat," said the deacon in his wrath, "en ter prove it I'm gwine ter give a recess for ten minutes. Rise up, mo'ners, en git de benediction!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Homeopathic Religion.

The whole city is rejoicing that the Rev. Dr. Stebbins is getting better, if, indeed, so good a man can get any better.

The convalescing divine is now able to crack a joke. A friend was conversing with him respecting a young minister who is popularly supposed to have thrown overboard all creeds and confessions. Dr. Stebbins was asked to what school of theology the somewhat immature clergyman belonged.

"Well," answered the doctor, in his deliberate fashion, but with a twinkle in his eye, "I suppose he belongs to the homeopathic school of theology. The smaller the does the better it suits him."—San Francisco News Letter.

A Spanish Dagger

That Tells a Story of Spanish Perfidy.

A blood-stained Spanish dagger in the possession of Lieutenant A. T. Marix, U. S. N., played a part in what is probably the most extraordinary story of Spanish perfidy that has come to light since the war for the freedom of Cuba began. The dagger came to Lieutenant Marix in exchange for a Spanish officer at Havana. The facts of the story are as follows:

The young and beautiful wife of Ozias Monteros, who kept a small store in a suburb of Havana, found herself the unwilling companion of Jose Gonzales, the Spanish commandant of the district. This was before the outbreak of hostilities. Monteros was suspected of friendship for the insurgents. The Spanish destroyed his home—set fire to it—confiscated his goods and turned his family out. Monteros now joined the insurgents. His mother and two children became reconcentradoes. His wife, too beautiful to be either imprisoned or cast adrift, was seized by the Spanish commandant, who then became her "protector." Her fate, happily, was unknown to the husband.

With the subtlety peculiar to the Spanish, Gonzales sent word to Monteros, offering to give him freedom and full protection if he would leave the insurgents. Monteros, two days later, appeared before Gonzales in his tent. Monteros' wife was within hearing, but was kept silent by a threat to kill her should she speak. Gonzales, in her hearing, professed himself a friend. That night, while searching for his wife and children he was seized by a squad of Spanish soldiers and macheted to death while pinioned to a stake.

The wife, hearing of his assassination through the kindness of a soldier, was escorted to the spot where Monteros lay in death. She kissed his face and lay all night at his side, praying, waiting, weeping and vowing to be avenged.

Gonzales arose for breakfast early. He found the wife of the slain Cuban already awake, plunged into the depths of a grief she could not conceal.

"Oh, senor," she exclaimed, falling on her knees before him. "I know all."

The officer stood aghast. The soldier who befriended the woman saw death staring at him.

"I know that my husband tried to escape from the Cubans and they killed him—the Cubans killed him! You are the only one to whom I may look for protection—ah, senor, pity me!"

Gonzales was relieved. It was nothing to him that some one had misinformed the woman—all he cared about was that she did not know the truth.

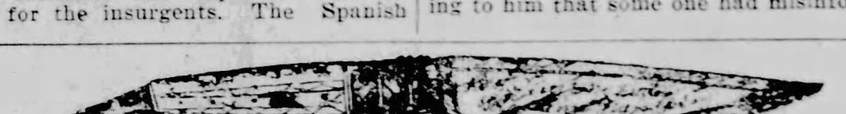
The soldier saw the grim spectre that had confronted him vanish in empty air.

On the morning of the third day Gonzales was found dead in bed, with arms stretched above his head, fists clinched, eyes staring and the handle of a dagger protruding from his breast. The blade was buried within—sent there by the avenging hand of Monteros' young wife.

The murderess was gone—her small children with her. No attempt was made to trace her flight or retake her.

To General Weyler a report was made by the soldier who had befriended the woman. The captain-general, shrugging his shoulders, said to an officer of his staff: "You see, it is as I have often told you; soldiering is a business that should not be mixed with women."

On the blade of the dagger is written with an acid or ink that has eaten into the metal: "Ni ine Puerto ni indoy Sola de mi Duenna Sor," which means: "Let no one wear me or give me away except my mistress."—N. Y. Journal.



THE BLOOD STAINED DAGGER.

CAT DRINKS AND SMOKES

William Thompson, of Glenwood, Pa., has the most remarkable cat in Pennsylvania. The cat came to Mr. Thompson's house one stormy night a year ago. He looked so forlorn that he was taken into the house. The cat was so affectionate that he was adopted.

After awhile the cat betrayed a strange fondness for the smoke that Thompson puffed from his cigars. It became so noticeable that Thomas' foster father regularly shared his after-dinner cigars with the cat, giving him the smoke.

For a joke a cigar was put into the cat's mouth one day, and, to Thompson's great astonishment, the cat sat up on his hind legs and puffed away complacently. There was only one drawback to his success. His teeth were so sharp that they would bite off the end of the cigars. To remove this, Mr. Thompson had a wooden cigar holder made for Thomas, and now he is able to indulge his taste for tobacco.

Another accomplishment of the cat is his ability to drink beer without disagreeable effects. Beer now forms one of the chief articles of the cat's diet.

Undoubtedly Mr. Thompson, of Glenwood, has a wonder in the feline species, but there are many things his pet Thomas can learn from a precocious little pussy owned by a lady who lives on fares in Evanston. The many accomplishments of this infant cat, residing in Chicago's classic suburb, would never have been referred to by her ordinarily modest mistress had not the prowess of the Glenwood Thomas been bruited about the country by the public press.

As an illustration of the wonderful gifts of Evanston's tabby, who is known by the Grecian name of Wallops, it may

be stated that it regularly takes its place on a little seat near the piano in the morning, after partaking of its cracked wheat, and sings readily several of the old-time airs to the accompaniment of her mistress. Among her favorite songs are "Tommy, Make Room for Your Uncle," "The Cat Came Back" and "Down in Hogan's Alley." Her voice, of course, is not of the fortissimo sort, yet it is soft and musical, and the air can be readily followed in a quiet room.

She is Still Frigid.

With an engaging smile young Hankinson said to her:

"Your home is in Michigan, is it not, Miss Throckmorton?"

"Yes," she answered.

"And I can guess what part of the state," he continued with asmile still more engaging.

"Indeed?"

"Yes. You are in the peach belt."

But it was a cold, cold day, and, so far as he was concerned, she remained frozen. She was not his peach.—Chicago Tribune.

Plumbers Generally Get Rich.

Jinks—Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy?

Winks—I shall make a plumber of him.

"Has he a bent that way?"

"He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately, and he won't think of it again for a week."—New York Weekly.

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

Force of habit is a strange thin, says the Chicago News. The uncontrollable desire to let a dangling rope slide through you hand as you walk by it, the curiosity that makes one touch wet paint to see if the warning sign is merely a bluff—

HE LIKES THE RED KERNELS.

these things cannot be explained. But why half the suburban passengers that enter or leave the Lake Shore depot should develop a craving for dusty and sun-parched corn is more than the depot master can explain.

Four big disks lean against the west wall of the depot at the edge of the platform leading to the trains. They have been there since they came back from the Omaha exposition in November. Each bears a pictorial design worked out in grain. A flag, a bridge, a plow and a farming village done respectively in corn, oats, timothy seed and wheat are the pictures—and as the passengers hurry along they satisfy their craving for art by picking out the bright-colored grains and nibbling them as they walk. Some have developed special tastes; one man, for instance, likes red corn and the stripes of the flag show numerous bald patches to prove it. Of the 3,000 people who pass these pictures every day a large percentage have formed the habit of feeding thereon and the depot master is wondering what they will do when the supply of grain runs out.

A Terrible Awakening.

Husband (at breakfast)—I had an awful dream last night.

Wife—What was it, John?

Husband—I dreamed that your mother was out riding and the horse ran away. Just as they approached a frightful precipice, with a sheer declivity of 500 feet—

Wife (pale faced)—Oh, John, that was awful!

Husband—I work up and found it was all a dream. It was simply terrible.—Tit-Bits.

He Has the Idiom.

"I don't see," said Aguinaldo's confidential adviser, "what you want to fight the United States for."

"I don't want to fight."

"But you talk as if you do."

"I know it. It gets me into trouble constantly, this bold and defiant demeanor of mine. You see, I was educated in Spanish and I can't get rid of some of those idioms."—Washington Star.

Getting On in College.

"How is Reuben doing at college, Uncle Si?" asked a neighbor.

"Splendid," replied Uncle Si. "He's been studyin' Scotch, and they do say he beats all."

"Scotch?"

"Yes. They call it by the name of golf down to college. He addressed a ball the other day at golf, an' as far as I can see none o' the other dancers was in it."—Harper's Bazar.

On the Verge.

"I told her my soul was wrapped up in her."

"What did she say?"

"She warned me to be more careful or I'd be making love to her before long."—Philadelphia North American.

Doubted Him.

He—Give me one kiss that I may cherish it forever.

She—Is that all you can say in proof of your love—that if I kiss you, you won't give it away!—Indianapolis Journal.

Pat "Chates" the Railway.

"Well," said Pat, chuckling, "I've just chated this ould railway company nicely."

"How so?"

"Why, I've taken a return ticket, and I've no intintion of going back at all, at all."—Tit-Bits.

PRESIDENT FOR A DAY.

SENATOR DAVID RICE ATCHISON, OF MISSOURI, WAS THE MAN.

Occupies a Unique Position in History—Slept Through His Brief Term of Office.

The roll of Presidents of the United States, as ordinarily given, from George Washington to William McKinley, may be historically correct, but there is one omission, according to the New York Herald. If the name of David Rice Atchison should be inserted people generally would exclaim, "Who was he?" Yet David R. Atchison was actually President of the United States for one day.

When? Why, from noon of March 4, 1849, until noon of March 5, 1849. And in this connection there is a story known to few people, and almost forgotten by them.

David Rice Atchison was born in old Kentucky. His father, William Atchison was a wealthy farmer in Lafayette county, and young Atchison thus enjoyed educational advantages. He was graduated from Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1825, in his nineteenth year. Later he studied law under Judge Jesse Bledsoe and William T. Barry, the latter afterward postmaster general under Andrew Jackson, and the first man to hold the portfolio.

Moved to Missouri.

Being of a restless, pioneering nature, Atchison emigrated to Missouri in 1830, thus following the example of many Kentucky families. He settled at Liberty, Clay county, then a sparsely settled region in Western Missouri. He began the practice of law, and eventually drifted into politics. At a "muster" at Dale's farm, near Liberty, in the summer of 1835, the project of the famous "Platte purchase" was originated, and Atchison was selected, along with other prominent citizens, to memorialize Congress. Principally through the efforts of Thomas H. Benton, then in the Senate, the purchase was accomplished a year later.

Thus launched into politics with some success, Atchison grew in prominence, and was twice elected to represent Clay county in the state legislature. Governor Dunklin appointed him major general of militia, and thus he acquired the title of "General," which he preferred to any other. When Thomas Reynolds became governor of Missouri, he appointed Atchison, in recognition of his legal ability and high personal character, to be judge of the circuit court of the Platte county district. Not until 1850 were judges elected in Missouri.

Became Prominent in Politics.

This advancement at once brought Atchison into prominence in the state, and two years later, in October, 1843, when Senator Lewis F. Linn died, Governor Reynolds named him to complete the unexpired term. It proved an unfortunate move for Governor Reynolds, for it cost him his life. Among Reynolds' strongest political and personal friends, Atchison was, for some reason, intensely unpopular. His enemies fought his appointment with the greatest bitterness, but were unable to defeat him.

This was the beginning of Governor Reynolds' troubles. Many of his closest adherents deserted him, and inaugurated an unmerciful warfare. Reynolds, although a man of recognized ability and large experience in public life, was acutely sensitive, and chafed furiously under the fire of criticism. In a fit of despondency he committed suicide in his executive office February 9, 1844. It was openly asserted that the principal cause of his death grew out of his appointment of Atchison.

Thus Atchison in entering the United States Senate stepped across the corpse of the man to whom he was indebted for the position. It was an unfortunate contretemps, but the young senator faced his political enemies boldly. When the thirteenth General Assembly of Missouri met the following November he won his first great political fight and was returned to the Senate.

In the upper national house Atchison found his position somewhat embarrassing. His colleague, Colonel Thomas H. Benton, had been in the Senate for a quarter of a century, and ranked as one of the most distinguished statesmen of that body. Atchison felt himself overshadowed by the great reputation and prestige of Benton, whose fame was coextensive with the English speaking people of the globe. Under this shadow and that attending Reynolds' death he continued to the end of his public life, although he was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He antagonized Benton in the latter's "appeal" from the Jackson resolutions in 1848, and this inaugurated a warfare which finally resulted in the retirement from the Senate of both Benton and Atchison.

President for One Day.

It was during his service in the Senate that occurred the incident in Atchison's career which made him a unique figure in American history. He was at one time elected President pro tem. of that body, and frequently presided over its deliberations.

It so happened that March 4, 1849, fell upon a Sunday. The term of President Polk expired, according to law and custom, at noon on that day. General Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, just then ended, out of deference to prevailing religious scruples, decided to defer his inauguration until Monday. As will be seen, this left a gap of twenty-four hours between the terms of Polk and Taylor. As the Vice President's term ended the same time as the President's, the mantle of authority fell, according to constitutional provision, upon the president pro tem. of the Senate.

This happened to be, at that particular time, David Rice Atchison, of Missouri. But Senator Atchison seems to have little appreciated the honor conferred upon him by chance. On Saturday, the last day of the expiring session, of Congress, he presided over the stormy and prolonged sitting of the Senate. Again and again was the clock "set back" in deference to that ancient and amusing fiction of law, and it was nearly daylight Sunday morning before the gavel finally fell.

Slept Through His Term.

Exhausted by his unusual and worrisome labors, Senator Atchison went to his lodgings and went to bed. He slept until late in the evening, and then, after rising for a meal, turned in for the remainder of the night. By the time he was up and about on Monday General Taylor had become President Taylor, and President Atchison's brief term was over. He afterward often laughingly remarked that he had slept through his term. Had it been necessary to secure the action of the President of the United States during those twenty-four hours there would have been a pretty search for the legal Chief Executive. It happened, however, that no matter required the attention of the President that Sunday, and Atchison's term came and went without the performance of a single official action by him. In fact, he admitted that he forgot all about being President.

After he left the Senate, Atchison retired to his immense farm in Clinton county, Missouri. The remainder of his long life was comparatively uneventful, but he ever occupied a high place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He died in 1886, in the seventy-ninth year of his life. His name lives in Atchison county, Missouri, and the thriving city of Atchison, Kan., both of which were named in honor of him.

Note.—It may be proper to add that, as a matter of law, Atchison was not really President. Had any exigency arisen requiring action by the President of the United States, Atchison could not have acted until he had taken the oath of office. As he was not sworn in, he can not properly be called a President, even for a day.—Editor Blade.

SENATOR DAVID RICE ATCHISON, OF MISSOURI.

FREAK IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Here is a reproduction of a photograph taken of a wholly normal horse. The fact that only three legs are represented is a strange little trick of the camera. The strange feat is explained in a most natural way. It seems that the animal kicked up its hind leg at the very same instant that the exposure was made. The result was that when the plate was developed there were only three legs, the horse having actually kicked the fourth out of the plate.

A THREE-LEGGED HORSE.

From His Point of View.

An old lady of Edinburgh employed a gardener to cut the grass in front of her house, relates Spare Moments. She gave him strict injunctions to cut it short, remarking:

"An inch at the bottom is worth twa at the tap."

Having finished his work to her satisfaction he was asked into the house. After paying him she offered him half a glass of whisky.

He eyed the quantity in the glass and exclaimed:

"Fill it up, mem; it's no like the grass, ye ken; an inch at the tap is worth twa at the bottom."

Almost as Bad as a Bath.

"Lots o' ozone in th' atmosphere, Weary."

"Correct. But it's better than hot weather, me boy."

"How so?"

"'Cause in hot weather you perspires, an' that's th' next most degradin' thing to takin' a bath."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Household Horrors.

"Where did you get these antimacassars?" asked Gwilliams.

"At Harris'," replied Mrs. Gwilliams.

"They're Greek, I see," he said, examining them.

"What?"

"Yes; Arris tidies. Don't you see?"

And the next day he was taken down with the grip.—Chicago Tribune.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Mount Vernon.

"Please give me a short sketch of Mt. Vernon as it is to-day; who owns it at present, and how it came by that name."—J. H. H., Hamilton, Mich.

Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, is owned by an association of ladies. "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union" was founded in 1854 by Miss Cunningham of South Carolina, the first regent. She appointed as vice regents one lady from each state.

The immediate object of this first woman's society was to raise funds for the purchase of 200 acres of the Mount Vernon estate, including the mansion and tomb wherein repose the mortal remains of General Washington. The ultimate design was to teach the people of the United States to remember Washington and his great achievements. To attain this result and bring the people into sympathy with the great man and his daily life, here, in this home so dear to his heart, there must needs be a faithful restoration of the surroundings and conditions existing during his residence, while above and beyond all was the fervent hope that Mount Vernon should become a shrine whither all liberty-loving pilgrims should resort in reverence and veneration.

The association appealed to the country for $200,000, the price demanded for this portion of Mount Vernon. Inspired by the enthusiasm of Miss Cunningham and guided by her marvelous ability and executive talent, each state was canvassed and officered, and enthusiastic interest awakened, with the result that the sum required was collected, and that in 1858 Mount Vernon became the property of the Mount Vernon association.

The necessary repairs accomplished, then came the task of restoration. In the mansion the replacement of such furniture as was owned by Washington has been accomplished where possible; when this was not obtainable, furniture of historic value and of the past century style has been placed in the rooms. The bedstead on which General Washington died stands in his room, mirrors are restored to their former positions. Nellie Custis's piano stands in the music room again and Washington's flute lies upon it. Clocks are returned to their mantels, chairs, tables and a sideboard have resumed their places. The large silver-mounted plateau, used at Washington's state dinners, is now returned to Mount Vernon, a recent gift from a vice regent, herself a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. There are also in the cabinet laces of Mrs. Washington, jeweled buckles of General Washington, fans, china, etc. The collection of original letters from Washington and the rare collection of engravings of his generals are most valuable and interesting. Each room in the mansion is in charge of a vice regent, who furnishes it in the name of her state, and through whose personal exertion and expenditure it is maintained. A most valuable acquisition has been received this year from a vice regent—an exact architectural plan of the mansion, detailed in a book of fifty-six pages, of minute measurements, wherein every niche is given, every decoration, bit of carving, ornamental ceiling and chimney piece and elevation of each floor so complete that, should any accident occur, the mansion could be restored with entire fidelity.

The association has sought and obtained every possible means to guard against the destructive work of fire. A comprehensive water system is in operation, also a steam engine that raises the water from the Potomac. A large chemical fire extinguisher plant is placed under ground. All of these safeguards can be operated upon three minutes' notice by a well-drilled fire brigade of employees.

Many of the large improvements are the result of the generosity of the vice regents. The last extensive work has been eliminating the swamp near the boat landing. This tangle of trees, undergrowth and morass was the foul center of the malarial fevers always incident to Mount Vernon. These twelve acres have been reclaimed and reduced to a meadow of sweet clover, from which the river is shut out by a substantial water wall. The cost has been over $6,000.

The Old Greenbacks.

C. N. F., Platte Center, Neb.: If you had taken the trouble to write the letter now before us at first, we would have known exactly what you wished to find out.

As we thought at first, you are mixing up two entirely different things. Now, let us give the facts as to each separately.

The largest amount of greenbacks ever outstanding was on January 3, 1864, when the amount reached $449,339,902. They were depreciated in value. It was plain that their volume was too great. So Congress, by act of June 30, 1864, fixed the total amount at 400 millions, but allowing 50 millions more to be in circulation temporarily. Refer to the statutes, and you can read the law in full. In 1865 Congress adopted a resolution "cordially concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury (McCulloch) in relation to the necessity of the contraction of the currency, with a view to the resumption of specie payments." In pursuance of this, the act of March 12, 1866, was passed, authorizing the retirement and cancellation of not more than 10 millions of greenbacks within six months, and thereafter not more than 4 millions in any one month. Under this act this volume was reduced to 356 millions by December 31, 1867. On February 4, 1868, a new act stopped the further retirement, leaving the volume at 356 millions. Between then and January 15, 1874, the amount had increased to 382 millions, and on June 20, 1874, the maximum amount was fixed at 382,000,000. By Sec. 3 of act of January 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to retire greenbacks to the amount of 80 per cent of the increase of the national bank circulation thereafter. On May 31, 1878, the amount of greenbacks outstanding was $346,681,016, and the act of January 14, 1875, was repealed. The amount of greenbacks outstanding has remained at that figure ever since, and is that to-day.

So you will see the volume of greenbacks was reduced from $449,338,902, on January 3, 1864, to $346,681,016 on May 31, 1878—that is, $102,657,886 in 14 years. The increase in national bank note circulation exceeded this; thus there was no real reduction in the circulation. Then, with resumption, coin came into use again, further augmenting the circulation. Besides, the reduction in the volume helped to bring them up nearer par, and thus rendered resumption easier.

Now, this reduction of volume was one of the things in your mind; but you mixed it up with the destruction of worn notes, to which we referred in answering a previous question of yours.

The item of which you speak, in the Secretary of the Treasury's report for 1871-2, is the destruction of worn-out notes, which were replaced by new ones. You ought to have known this, by the total you mention—almost five billion dollars! From the above, you can see there never was one-tenth that amount of greenbacks in circulation.

A Tariff Query.

"Please tell me why American manufacturers can ship their wares to Europe and compete with European goods, and still need a protective tariff against European goods?"—N. M. H., Etna, Neb.

The fact that any American manufactured goods can be shipped abroad and sold in competition with foreign-made goods of the same kind, is the effect of the protective policy. In less than forty years we have so promoted manufactures that we can compete in some lines with foreigners. The bulk of our exports up to two years ago were grain, meats and meat products, cotton and coal oil. Now we are sending abroad American iron and steel manufactures—which includes engines, machinery of all kinds, bicycles, etc. This export trade is increasing, and will continue to do so, unless the folly of the voters stops it by some mere free trade vagaries.

Because we do this with certain manufactures of iron and steel, does not mean that we can do it with cotton or woolen manufactures, and a thousand and one other things. Because we don't need a duty for protection on some things, does not mean that we can get along without it on other things.

You must not forget that the necessity for a tariff is not disputed by any one. Its first object is to provide revenue for the government's expenses. If we abolished the tariff entirely, we would have to tax ourselves in some other way to raise the money. The leaders of the Democratic party never advocated the abolition of all tariff duties. The only question was, how shall they be laid and upon what imports?

Great Britain calls herself a free trade country, but she lays high duties on a number of things not produced in Great Britain.

Tie Vote in Senate.

"In speaking of the Bacon amendment to the McEnery resolution, you say 'it was defeated—29 to 29, the Vice President voting in the negative.'

"I infer that the vote without the Vice President voting would have stood 29 for and 28 against, which would not have been a tie."—R. B. C., Peabody, Kan.

Your inference is wrong. There were 29 votes for and 29 against, making a tie. The Vice President then exercised his constitutional right of giving the casting vote. But this is not recorded "29 to 30" by the secretary of the Senate, as an ordinary vote would be. It is necessary to show that there was a tie, and that the Vice President voted. So the official language is as we gave it: The resolution was defeated—29 to 29, the Vice President voting in the negative."

Silver Bullion.

"If the Republican argument that a free coinage law would cause the silver dollar immediately to drop in value to the market value of the silver bullion it contains is sound, how could any material benefit accrue to the silver mine owner from such a law?"—T. S. R., Deputy, Ind.

The bullion price of silver would rise, at least for a year or so—probably as much as 10 to 15 cents on the ounce. That is the benefit the mine owners would get. But it could not rise from 59 cents an ounce, which it is now, to $1.29 an ounce, which it would have to reach to make the bullion in the silver dollar worth $1. The dollar would drop to its bullion value, but the value of the bullion would be slightly increased.

That Spanish Colonel.

"Please explain all about Spanish Col. San Martin, who is going into captivity for the surrender of Porto Rico. He did not surrender Porto Rico before the protocol was signed, if afterwards."—J. S., Edwards, Wash.

We think the item about him was vague. As we recall it, he was the commander at Ponce who yielded to a demand for the surrender of that city, made by the telephone by the Americans from the landing, two miles distant. This was before the protocol was signed.

Presidential Succession.

"If the election of President and Vice President devolves upon the House of Representatives and Senate, and no candidate for either office is elected before the fourth of March, who then becomes President?"—E. L. F., Blue Grass, Iowa.

The Secretary of State of the Cabinet would become President. In case of his death, etc., then the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior would succeed, in the order named. If any Cabinet officer is ineligible to the Presidency for lack of the constitutional qualifications, the office passes to the next in order.

The Weekly Blade.

H. R. P., Pelton, O.: The Weekly Blade goes to press at 5 o'clock every Tuesday evening. The presses run several hours, and the mailing force is busy all night, making up the bundles for the mail.

Mother Shipton.

"Where and when was Mother Shipton born? When was her prophesy written and what was it?"—

The story is that Mother Shipton was an ignorant woman, born at Knaresborough, and died at Clifton, Yorkshire. She had the reputation of making predictions of such oracular character that it was easy to make them fit some later event. We know of no reliable list of her prophecies, which were always couched in doggerel rhyme. Early in this century, a needy scribbler in London composed a lot of predictions, and attributed them to Mother Shipton. They were all predictions of events which had come to pass; but as Mother Shipton lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, gullible people took them for truth. Every now and then somebody starts a new lot in circulation. The writer saw such an article, published in 1855, one of the predictions being:

"The world unto an end will come,
In eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

The same list was published some twenty years later, only the last line was changed to 1891. The survival of the gabblings of this old beldame is a sad commentary upon human superstition.

Society of the Cincinnati.

"The Society of the Cincinnati was organized by officers of the revolutionary army in May, 1783. Please tell me what day of the month."—C. H., Everett Springs, Ga.

The day of the month is not given, because the society was not organized at one meeting. The American army was in New York, and the officers met at different times at the quarters of Baron Steuben, to discuss the matter and shape the organization.

"Mascot."

"What is the meaning of the word mascot?"—A. D. K., Batavia, Iowa.

The word is provincial French, and means one who brings good luck. When applied to a man, it is mascot; when to a woman, mascotte. It was never heard of in America until Audran's comic opera of "The Mascotte" was produced here. The story of the opera hinges on this old superstition. Bettina, the heroine, a servant girl, is a mascotte, bringing all kinds of good luck to whoever employs her.

Wyoming's Representatives.

G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.: Wyoming has but one Representative. F. W. Mondell, Newcastle, a Republican, is the member for the 56th Congress. That state went Republican last fall by 1,466 plurality. The voters saw the free silver theory was a fallacy, and acted accordingly.

On the North Pole.

Several friends have called our attention to an error in the answer to T. D. F., Mo., in Bureau of Weekly Blade of Feb. 16. We intended to write that the sun would be invisible to a man on the North Pole for Sept. 20 to March 21—from the fall equinox to the spring equinox.

An Inquiry.

L. F. G., Lawrenceburg, Tenn., asks this question. If any reader can answer, we shall be glad to print the formula:

'What can I mix with coal tax to make a good roof paint, either for shingles or tin, and how shall I prepare it?"

Miscellaneous.

—, Sterling Run, Pa.: There is no such thing as "noiseless" powder. There is smokeless powder, however.

"A Reader of The Blade," Huron, Ind., will have to comply with the rule and send his name if he expects a reply.

J. J., Topeka, Kan.: We do not know. Please observe the rule, and don't ask questions as to state laws. You can not expect us to be posted on the laws of 45 states.

M. C., Oakland, Ill.: The only way to find your relative in California is to advertise for him in California newspapers. Any editor will let you look at a newspaper guide, in which you can find all the papers of that state.

D. M. R., Blue Grass, Iowa: The answer to your question would be mere matter of opinion. One man would have one opinion, the next one another. The Bureau is for facts, not for its editor's opinions.

E. H., Kingsport, Tenn.: The word negro is not a pronoun, but a noun; and it is common, not proper. It is derived from the Latin word niger, which means black. Not being a proper noun, it should not be spelled with a capital letter.

J. W. J., Yelk, W. Va.: Apply to some music publisher. The editor of the Bureau is required to observe strictly the rule given above; therefore, don't ask us where to buy anything, not even a book, nor where to sell anything.

"Better Good Afar Off Than Evil at Hand."

If the "evil at hand" is a disordered condition of the blood, the "good" is not "afar off." Hood's Sarsaparilla is a natural blood purifier, and within the possibilities of everyone. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other form of blood disease.

It relieves dyspeptic troubles and kidney and liver difficulties. Its use has saved thousands of lives and made people better able to stand the cares and worries of life.

Eruptions—"I spent hundreds of dollars to cure eruptions on my right leg without permanent good. Six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I am very grateful." HERMAN BARTLETT, 462 Ninth Ave., New York City.

Scrofula Sore—"Enlargement of the arm bone, with a bunch, proved to be scrofula. The sore discharged disagreeably. Hood's Sarsaparilla healed it all and left me sound as a nut." CAPT. WM. S. BARKER, Box 8, Wilson's, N. H.

Rheumatism—"Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my inflammatory rheumatism, and I can now do my own housework." MRS. H. CROWNINGSHIELD, 304 Prospect Street, Painesville, Ohio.

Goitre—"I had dyspepsia and took Hood's Sarsaparilla for it and found beside relieving that that by persistent use it cured the goitre of 15 years standing. We are never without Hood's." MRS. M. D. WILAND, Box 517, Joplin, Mo.

All Gone—"Had no appetite or strength, could not sleep or get rested, was completely run down. Two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the tired feeling and I do my own work." MRS. A. DICK, Millville, N.J.

Catarrh—"I was so low with catarrh that I could not get around the house. Tried all sorts of remedies. Hood's Sarsaparilla was the last. It cured me." MRS. CHARLES RHINE, 335 Oak Lane, York, Pa.

The Blood—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." ETTA M. HAGER, Athol, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

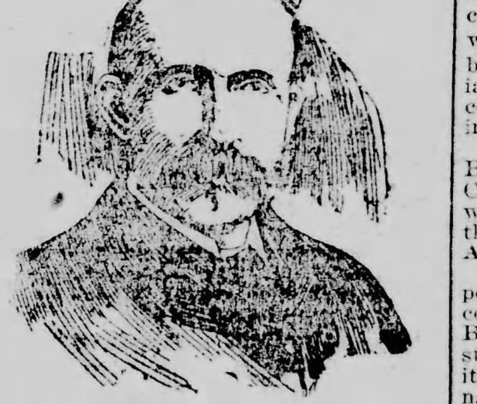
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CZAR.

Mr. Robert Reid, the Greatest Land Owner in the World.

At the present moment when Newfoundland and the Newfoundland difficulty with the French are on everyone's lips, it is interesting to recall that this island—the "Tenth Island" of the world, as Mr. Beckles Willson has reminded us in his recently published work—is to all intents and purposes in the hands of a single man, and that man, by birth at least, a Scotsman.

To convey an idea of the real size of Newfoundland, it may be as well to state that it is a sixth larger than Ireland. But it is doubtful if Mr. Robert Gillespie Reid's five million acres, were they even in Ireland, would possess the value which that extent of territory promises to possess in Newfoundland. For since the colony, tired of official inertia and the lack of capital, decided to turn over its assets



ROBERT GILLESPIE REID.

to a private capitalist by means of the measure known as the Reid contract, it has been discovered that Newfoundland is not only a rich mineral country, but one of the richest on earth.

Every one must remember Mr. Gilead P. Beck in that entertaining work, the Golden Butterfly, and of his marvelous discoveries of oil in a certain waste territory in Canada. Mr. Reid is said not only to have located nineteen oil wells on his land but enormous quantities of coal, iron, copper and asbestos as well. "Czar" Reid, as this quiet, unassuming man has already come to be called, has already refused several millions sterling for his property, and in spite of the agitation in the colony to rescind the bargain, there seems every reason to believe that Mr. Reid will live to enjoy one of the largest private fortunes of the period, and to acquire a European reputation for his sagacity in exploiting a huge island which was barren when he appeared on the scene.

—Scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

PRESIDENT'S TIMEPIECES.

One White House Clock Once Kept Time for Napoleon Bonaparte.

"The clocks in the White House," remarked an official clock winder to a Star reporter, "are by no means the most uninteresting things about the house, though but little has ever appeared about them in the newspapers. Strange as it may appear, but one of the old clocks there is of American manufacture, though all that have been purchased of late years are. The one clock referred to was made in New York, and was purchased when James Monroe was President. It is one of the permanent fixtures in the green room, and has been there ever since it was purchased. As a timepiece it compares favorably with any of the foreign made clocks, though it was made at a time when America was not as famous for its timepieces as it is now.

"The most interesting clock there, of course, from its history, is the clock in the blue parlor, which was once the property of Napoleon Bonaparte, who presented it to General Lafayette, and the latter presented it to General Washington. The frame of it is made of alabaster and French gilt bronze. It has to be wound but once a month. It keeps time to-day as accurately as when first made. What is known as the Lincoln clock, purchased when President Lincoln was in the White House, is an object of interest in the red room and is of ebony and gold. It strikes the quarters, halves and hours.

"In Mrs. McKinley's room is a clock which has been running without the slightest intermission for nearly thirty years. The clock at the foot of the stairs leading up to the President's office is the one that the public generally sees. It is rather modern in construction, of the 'regulator' pattern, and is very reliable. The clock in Private Secretary Porter's room is admired for its cathedral gong rather than for anything else, but it is a good clock and has so proven itself for the ten or fifteen years it has been there."—Washington Star.

Metaphorically Speaking.

The ancient Egyptian beat his breast and loudly lamented his poverty; for he had a call to write poetry.

"A person can't be literary these days," the unhappy man exclaimed, "unless he has the rocks!"

While he had direct reference, doubtless, to the custom then prevailing of writing upon tablets of stone, we are nevertheless permitted to conjecture that here was the beginning of the metaphoric conception that rocks and money are one.—Detroit Journal.

Woman's Aim.

Mr. Binks (after an absence)—And so you shot a burglar while here and unprotected! You are a clever little woman. What became of him?

Mrs. Binks—The other burglar carried him off.

Mr. Binks—Which other burglar?

Mrs. Binks—The one I aimed at.—Tit-Bits.

Unprejudiced.

"I reckon," said Senator Sorghum, "that I am one of the most unbiased men in Congress. I kin always hear all aspects of a case discussed without any leanings one way or another."

"You mean that you are never prejudiced beforehand?"

"Certainly. What's the use of being? Both sides generally have money."—Washington Star.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"The woman who insists on a right to a seat in congress," said the cornfed philosopher, "should not expect one in a street car."—Indianapolis Journal.

HYPNOTISM

Some men are said to possess such wonderful animal magnetism that they can put other persons to sleep by passing the hands before the eyes. This is called hypnotism—an influence about which very little is known—and it is not a difficult matter to find a few people who have been put to sleep in this manner. You can find hundreds and thousands of women, however, whose sleep has been made peaceful and restful by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It soothes the nerves by curing the disorders commonly called "female troubles." It is indorsed by an army of women in every State in the Union, who have been brought back to health after suffering untold misery from disagreeable drains upon the system, irregularities, prolapsus, backache, "bearing-down" pains, nervousness, despondency and hysteria. "Favorite Prescription" is a vegetable medicine, and contains no alcoholic stimulant or dangerous narcotic to create morbid cravings. Its action is confined altogether to the distinctly feminine organism, which it heals, soothes and strengthens. It helps to make existence pleasant before baby comes, and on the occasion of the little one's advent, danger is avoided and the pain reduced to almost nothing.

Mrs. Anna Willy, (Michigan House), of Northville, Spink Co., S. Dak., writes: "I am enjoying good health, thanks to your kind advice and valuable remedies. I suffered very much with female weakness and other ailments for more than two years, when I wrote to you for advice. After carefully following your advice and taking six bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I am now a well and happy woman. I have also taken several vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets' which did me a great deal of good."

Accept no substitute, which a dishonest dealer may urge as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

Send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great doctor book by a great physician. Cloth-bound 31 stamps.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The introduction written by Henry M. Stanley to The Land of the Pigmies recently published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., would inevitably call attention to the book, because of the well-known familiarity of the great explorer with the country described, if there were no other inducement offered for its reading.

He introduces the author, Captain Guy Burrows, who is in the service of the Congo Free State, in a very pleasant way, and also writes with enthusiasm of this experiment in civilizing equatorial Africa.

So little has been known of these little people who exist in such numbers in that country, as to make this story of Captain Burrows, written in a simple, yet vivid, style, carrying an impress of truth upon its pages, exceedingly interesting. The narrative is enlivened by numerous illustrations which aid in making these singular people, so long shut away from the rest of the world, a reality.

Captain Burrows started for the Congo Free State in the summer of 1894, going thither by way of the Lower Congo. He gives some interesting facts regarding the coast tribes with whom he became somewhat familiar during a season of waiting for means to proceed on his journey.

There are two distinct tribes, the red and the black, who never live together but who have most of the same qualities. They have no ties of family affection, and seem to be wanting in all social traits. They have no regard for time and no records or traditions of the past. No religion is known among them, and they have no sports or games, and no fixed home. Musical instruments are wholly wanting.

Captain Burrows has told his interesting story well, and a second volume from his pen will be expected with interest, as he has returned to the Congo Free State for another sojourn.

An amusing little book out of which a good deal of entertainment may be obtained is one from the Alliance Publishing Company, entitled The Chaldaic-Geomantic Oracle and Game of Prophecy, by G. W. Gessmam. It is translated from the original German by H. C. Gestefeld. The author defines Geomancy occultly as a means of divinition directed by the soul, taking the definition from an ancient philosopher. Tables are given and directions as to how to use them. The little book will afford a means of amusement for idle moments.

The Old Adam and the New Eve is a story translated from the German of Rudolf Golm by Edith Fowler. An introduction by Edmund Gosse tells us that it touches upon a phase of development of what is termed the New Woman, which has not been supposed to exist in Germany. The question of whether a complete training spread over years, such as responds to the requirements of a German mind, is practically worth giving to women is answered by the author in a depressingly negative way, which, Mr. Gosse may well say, is not final. He thinks the object of the story is to show that the time is not yet arrived for such a revolution. While this may possibly be true in Germany, the novel is by no means a convincing answer to such a question in this country. The book is published by George Richmond & Son, New York city.

A volume of essays by Sidney Lanier is given by the Scribners, to the public. It is entitled Music and Poetry, and, as the author was both poet and musician, he was able to speak from knowledge of these various phases and inter-relations of the two arts.

Thirteen essays are included in this selection from Mr. Lanier's prose writings. These essays can not fail to give pleasure to the music lover and to the thinker with a spiritual insight into the meaning of life.

A book of stories by Effie Kline Merwine, of Columbus, Ohio, is entitled Starlight Sterling and Other Stories and Poems for Boys and Girls. The pretty volume takes its name from the first story about a beautiful little girl who was blind, but at last was made to see. The frontispiece is the picture of little Starlight after the veil had been removed from her eyes.

Sampson Winmore tells about a boy who went, a stranger, into a village school in which the boys banded together against him, and made life a weary burden, until he won their confidence by his bravery and unselfishness.

Another story is Whiteleg and Feathertop, which tells how a child sold her two pet chickens under very sad circumstances.

While the stories show traces, here and there, of an amateur, they are interesting and wholesome in their influence, far beyond those in many books which are to be found upon the shelves of Sunday school libraries. Each one teaches in a simple and direct way, a lesson of love and kindness without making it obtrusive or being in any sense "goody-goody." The young folks into whose hands the book comes will be sure to read it with enjoyment.

From G. W. Dillingham & Company, New York, comes That Gay Deceiver, a sensational story by Albert Ross, the scenes of which are laid in Boston, New Hampshire and New York. It has a rather elaborate plot with a mystery, carefully concealed to the close. It belongs, as do the rest of his works to the yellow covered literature.

Clairaudient Thought is a mystical work which is said to be the Partial Unveilment of the Hidden Mystery of the World through an Englishwoman, Lady Bowyer, who makes an offering of it to humanity which, she says, is the touchstone receiving the spiritual foundations of truth. She claims to unfold a new spiritualism and a perfect one, that of the seer. To the majority there will seem little worth reading in these pages, which, however, contain truth albeit it is put into a language that lacks scientific accuracy, and in some cases seems like ravings. It is published by the Gutenberg Press, London.

Love in Epigram is a little volume made up of quotations from the many authors who have written about Love. It was compiled by Frederick W. Morton, who makes this the third of a Trilogy begun by the publication of Woman in Epigram and Men in Epigram. It is, of course, as may be readily seen, designed as a companion and supplement to the other two.

Mr. Morton has culled from many different fields and very successfully. In these pages are wise words from philosophers, essayists and poets, men and women of all shades of thought, thus conveying a variety of definitions of the tender passion. The three little volumes will be found pleasant reading and ready reference. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.

In the Library of Useful Stories, issued by the Appletons, comes The Story of the Cotton Plant by F. Wilkinson. It is a complete history of the origin, growth, and uses of this plant, giving just those facts that the casual reader wants to know without going into the minutia, which would require a much larger volume. This series is an exceedingly useful one, taking up the different subjects and treating them in clear, concise language and without technicalities, the work being done by special writers who are able to speak with authority.

Books Received.

The Kingdom of the Good Fairies. By Adrienne Roucolle. The Editor Publishing Company, Cincinnati, O. $1.00.

Diana Victrix. By Florence Converse. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 50 cents.

The Knight of the Golden Chain. By R. D. Chetwode. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 50 cents.

The Story of the Cotton Plant. By F. Wilkinson. D. Appleton & Company, New York. 40 cents.

History of the Spanish-American War. By Col. Henry Watterson. The Werner Company, Akron, O.

From the Century Company:

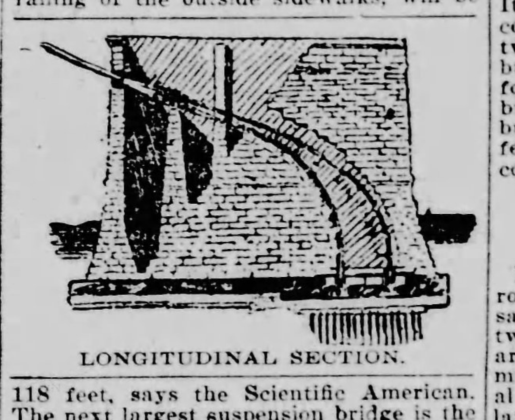
The Two Standards. By William Barry. $1.50;

The Maine Personal Narrative of Capt. Sigsbee. $1.50; and

Campaigning in Cuba. By George Kennan. $1.50.

HOW A BRIDGE IS ANCHORED

The new East River bridge of New York will be the largest, strongest and handsomest of the large suspension bridges of the world. Its entire length between terminals will be 7,200 feet, the length of the main span, center to center of towers, will be 1,600 feet, and the extreme width of the floor, from railing to railing of the outside sidewalks, will be



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

118 feet, says the Scientific American. The next largest suspension bridge is the famous structure a mile and a half down the East River, which is 1,595½ feet between towers and 3,455 feet long between the anchorages. This longitudinal section shows how the great bridge is anchored firmly at each end.

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SHE PREFERRED WALKING

Was a Good Sailor, but Had Forgotten One Incident of the Voyage.

"Didn't I stand the voyage bravely?" inquired the rather venerable Woodward avenue lady who recently returned form a trip abroad. "Of course, I did," she continued to the rest of the company, while looking severely at the nephew who had accompanied her, and whose smile was not as ingenious as she would have liked. "The captain himself told me that I was a good sailor, and I know that I was on deck a good deal more or less of the time than some of the younger ladies. I wouldn't be a particle afraid to make a trip around the world and cover as much of the journey as possible by water. What are you laughing at, Charles?"

"Nothing special, auntie," replied the smiling nephew. "Pardon me, and I'll tell you some other time."

"Tell me now," she insisted. "Your foolish giggling gives my friends the impression that I was not as much at home on the water as I have represented. What are you laughing at, sir?"

"It was on that day of the storm when we were going over, and you were so deathly sick. It occurred about mid-ocean."

"Nine-tenths of the people on board were sick. Some of the sailors were sick. There's nothing amusing in that."

"But, auntie, you insisted on my getting the captain; that it was a matter of life and death, and that he must come. You told him in a very faint voice that you thought you wouldn't go any further that trip, and asked him to put you ashore."—Detroit Free Press.

Non Compos Mentis.

"The judge changed his mind and declared her insane."

"Any new evidence?"

"Yes; it was proved that the hat which she had on was three years behind the styles."—Chicago Tribune.

Meant to Do Better.

"That shoplifter was arrested for stealing second-rate goods."

"Poor fellow! I presume he took second-rate ones by mistake; no doubt his intentions were of the best."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why We Hang to It.

"Why," asked the youthful boarder, "why do we cling to life?"

"Because we are stuck on it," said the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

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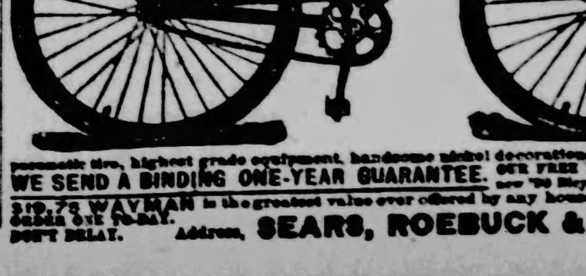

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The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Specific Blood Poison.

F. E. F., Ohio: Your cow is suffering from a specific blood poison, from which she will recover without much treatment. Give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day for four days in her drinking water. Feed bran mashes until her bowels work easy, but not loose. Wash the udder with warm water and castile soap. Dry well and then touch all the eruptions with alum pulverized, 1 part, resin 1 part, wheat flour 3 parts. Mix. This should be washed off every other day, and after drying well apply again. If you have any abrasions on your hands, you should not permit any of the matter from the eruptions to touch the sores.

Mule Goes Lame.

J. M., Indiana: As your mule recovers from the lameness when warm weather sets in, he is very likely suffering from rheumatism. Examine his foot carefully. The seat of pain may be there. As there is soreness just above the stifle joint, bathe the part with vinegar as warm as the hand will bear, in which a handful of salt is stirred to the quart. This must be rubbed well in with friction. Give the mule this: Nux vomica, ½ oz., pulverized gentian ¾ oz. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one every night in the feed. Feed very little corn for a month, and keep the body warm.

Swelling On Dog.

A. L. F., Pennsylvania: The lump on your dog inside of his left hind leg may be a fibrous tumor which, to cure, would require the personal attention of a skilful practitioner. If as you say nothing but blood oozes from the part punctured with a needle, it should not be opened, but if it contains pus the sooner it is opened the better. Try this on the lump: Iodide of potassium, ¾ drachm; glycerine, 2 ozs. This must be mixed thoroughly by dissolving in as little water as is necessary to make a solution. Rub well in once a day, taking care not to rub it over the part punctured by the needle. In case of rupture, the method is to clip off the hair, push the protrusion in, and cover with soft leather on which pitch has been plastered.

Will Oat Straw Injure.

A subscriber, Indiana: Oat straw is good for either cattle or sheep, but it should not be fed exclusively. Cattle and sheep, like individuals, need a variety of food.

Bermuda Grass.

T. E. D., Missouri: Bermuda grass is very valuable for the South, but does not thrive well toward the North. It is a native of Southern Europe. It seeds very sparingly in the United States, and imported seed is not always to be had. It is usually propagated artificially by means of the sets or root stems. These are sometimes chopped up with a knife, sown broadcast, and plowed under not very deeply. It will not stand the tramping of stock on loose, sandy soil. It has been cultivated near St. Louis successfully. When cut for hay it produces two to two and one-half tons per acre, but its best use is for grazing. It sells for 90c to $1 per pound; 35 pounds to the bushel. The better way, if you cannot buy the grass to cut up is to purchase a few pounds and sow it for a starter, as it costs $80 to $100 for 100 pounds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Artichokes.

Editor Blade Farmstead: —There is no root crop so valuable, and has so little said about it as the artichoke. There are two varieties, the red and the white. They are tuberous rotted, and the white is much the larger. They are given several different names, but they are all the large white Jerusalem artichoke. I have grown and fed them several years and find them very valuable on the farm for all kinds of stock. They excel other root crops by not being injured by freezing and thawing in the ground during winter. They need not be dug and stored away as other root crops, thus saving a great amount of labor, and they yield from eight to twelve hundred bushels per acre. I grow them chiefly for my hogs which I turn in to root up the crop after the frost has killed the stalk. One acre will fatten forty head of hogs with a little corn to finish. I have had no cholera among my hogs since I fed artichokes. They are planted and cultivated the first year like Irish potatoes, after that they grow year after year on the same ground, as the hogs always leave enough tubers in the ground to produce the next crop. I always leave one lot just as they grew for spring use. Here I turn my hogs to fatten for the spring market. Cows, calves and colts relish them in winter. For those we plow out and pit for winter feeding. An experiment station analyzed them and found them very rich in proteim, an element which is very essential to the growth and development of young animals.—Eli Heaton, Burlington, Ind.

Received.

From Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: Alfalfa Hay for Fattening Hogs—Taenia Fimbriata (Fringed Tape-Worm).

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Experiment Station Work VIII.: Soil Moisture; Fertility of Soils; Cover Crops for Orchards; Cultivating and Cropping Orchards; Fecundity of Swine; Food Value of Eggs; Starch from Sweet Potatoes; The Toad as a Friend of the Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Timely Bee Hints.

Bees left to themselves are likely to build too much drone comb. This is not built for the purpose by the bees, as they build it for storing honey in, but if not filled the queen will fill it next spring with drone eggs and the hive will be overstocked with the idlers. The way to prevent this is to use all foundation comb worker size and then the queen will fill it with worker eggs and the colony will be built up when hatching begins in the spring. If there is too much drone comb in the hive remove it and replace with worker comb. By doing this the supply of drones is easily regulated by the apiarist, and the bees become more profitable than they would be if left to their own devices.

If the bees have not been prepared for winter they should be looked after at once. If they have not stores enough they should be given syrup until they have enough stored away to last until working time next spring.

The honey crop of this year is not a large one, and there will not be a very large amount to carry over. This indicates good prices and a brisk demand next year, which beekeepers would do well to prepare for.

It is not so much in understanding the theory of beekeeping that brings success as in a capacity for detail. The successful beekeeper neglects nothing, delays nothing, but has everything ready for every emergency that arises, and attends to such work as needs doing as soon as need becomes apparent.

Bees make their stores in a comparatively short time and unless they can be attended to during this time the profit in keeping them will not appear. If they are furnished good hives and good foundation they will attend to the matter of gathering the stores and will never be late at work as long as honey is to be found.—Ex.

Period of Lactation.

Considerable talking has been done during the past year by agricultural speakers and writers concerning the profit and the length of time cows should be milked, which takes into consideration the labor required for a cow that gives milk the year round, or one that gives milk only nine or ten months of the year. Readers must know by this time that I believe in the short period cow for reasons which I have previously mentioned, says a writer in the "Epitomist." A cow should be dry a short period every year for the recuperation of her physical condition. If a cow gives milk until the date of freshness, her calf can not be as healthy or as strong as it would have been had the calf received the nourishment that went into the pail. In cases where the cows are not allowed a vacation they can not help but produce a herd of unhealthy cattle.

Turkey Gospel.

The first clutch of eggs laid by a turkey are seldom fertile, and if by chance a few hatch out they are invariably weakly poults and crippled ones, no matter whether the eggs were placed under a hen or in an incubator, says Poultry Journal. The second clutch laid do quite often hatch very well, but the poults are not so strong as the ones hatched from eggs laid by a two-year-old hen. If the young turkey hens can have their entire liberty and can forage at will, there will be quite a difference in the vitality of the poults. Of a naturally roaming disposition, they are better contented, do better in every way, are not so liable to disease, and the results are in every way more satisfactory if you will allow them to follow this instinct of roving at will in search of a living. If the hen should select a nest in some out-of-the-way place, don't meddle, just let her alone, and do not allow yourself to be unnecessarily nervous over it. Turkeys can stand a great deal of "letting alone," and they hatch more poults and stronger ones by such treatment. I shouldn't advise anyone to move a brood turkey unless it was an old one and accustomed to being handled by its owner. The second cause is lice; they will kill more poults and do it quicker than any other one thing.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet. 25c.

A Mercenary Suspicion.

"I wonder," said the man whose language is more terse than elegant, "if Aguinaldo's behavior is not caused by a swelled head."

"No," answered the friend who always suspects other people's motives; "I am inclined to think it is merely a swelled pocketbook."—Washington Star.

RESCUE FOR WEAK MEN

Prof. Jules Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation of "CALTHOS" that Restores Lost Manhood.

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Talmage's Sermon.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

Dr. Talmage Tells What the Dear Old Word Means.

Many tender recollections are stirred by Dr. Talmage's discourse, and scenes of boyhood and girlhood days will be lived over again. Text, I Timothy v. 4: "Let them learn first to show piety at home."

During the summer months the tendency is to the fields, to visitation, to foreign travel, and the watering places, and the ocean steamers are thronged; but in the winter it is rather to gather in domestic circles, and during these months we spend many of the hours within doors, and the apostle comes to us and says that we ought to exercise Christian behavior amid all such circumstances. Let them learn first to show piety at home.

There are a great many people longing for some sphere in which to serve God. They admire Luther at the Diet of Worms, and only wish that they had some such great opportunity in which to display their Christian prowess. They admire Paul making Felix tremble, and they only wish that they had some such grand occasion in which to preach righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. All they want is an opportunity to exhibit their Christian heroism. Now, the apostle practically says: "I will show you a place where you can exhibit all that is grand and beautiful and glorious in Christian character, and that is the domestic circle. Let them learn first to show piety at home. If one is not faithful in an insignificant sphere he will not be faithful in a resounding sphere. If Peter will not help the cripple at the gate of the Temple, he will never be able to preach three thousand into the kingdom at the Pentacost. If Paul will not take pains to instruct in the way of salvation the jailer of the Philippian dungeon, he will never make Felix tremble. He who is not faithful in a skirmish would not be faithful in an Armageddon. The fact is, we are all placed in just the position in which we can most grandly serve God, and we ought not to be chiefly thoughtful about some sphere of usefulness which we may after awhile gain, but the all-absorbing question with you and with me ought to be, "Lord, what wilt thou have me now and here to do?"

There is one word in St. Paul's adjuration around which the most of our thought will revolve. That word is "home." Ask ten different men the meaning of that word, and they will give you ten different definitions. To one it means love at the hearth, plenty at the table, industry at the workstand, intelligence at the books, devotion at the altar. In that household discord never sounds its war-whoop, and deception never tricks with its false face. To him it means a greeting at the door, and a smile at the chair, peace hovering like wings, joy clapping its hands with laughter. Life is a tranquil lake. Pillowed on the ripples sleep the shadows. Ask another man what home is, and he will tell you it is want looking out of a cheerless fire-gate, kneading hunger in an empty bread-tray. The damp air shivering with curses. No Bible on the shelf. Children robbers and murderers in embryo. Obscene songs their lullaby. Every face a picture of ruin. Want in the background and sin staring from the front. No Sabbath wave rolling over the door-sill. Vestibule of the pit. Shadow of infernal walls. Furnace for forging everlasting chains. Faggots for an unending funeral pile. Awful word. It is spelled with curses, it weeps with ruin, it chokes with woe, it sweats with the death-agony of despair. The word "home" in the one case means everything bright. The word "home" in the other case means everything terrific.

I shall speak now of home as a test of character, home as a refuge, home as a school, and home as a type of heaven. And in the first place, home is a powerful test of character. The disposition in public may be in gay costume, while in private it is dishabille. As play actors may appear in one way on the stage and may appear in another way behind the scenes, so private character may be very different from public character. Private character is often public character turned wrong side out. A man may receive you into his parlor as though he were a distillation of smiles and yet his heart may be a swamp of nettles. There are business men who all day long are mild and courteous, and genial and good natured in commercial life, damming back their irritability and their petulance and their discontent; but at nightfall the dam breaks, and scolding pours forth in floods and freshets. Reputation is only the shadow of character, and a very small house sometimes will cast a very long shadow. The lips may seem to drop with myrrh and cassia, and the disposition to be as bright and warm as a sheath of sunbeams, and yet they may only be a magnificent show window for a wretched stock of goods. There is many a man who is affable in public life and amid commercial spheres, who, in a cowardly way, takes his anger and his petulence home and drops them in the domestic circle. The reason men do not display their bad temper in public is because they do not want to be knocked down. There are men who hide their petulance and their irritability just for the same reason that they do not let their notes go to protest; it does not pay; or for the same reason that they do not want a man in their stock company to sell his stock below par, lest it depreciate the value.

As at sunset sometimes the wind rises, so after a sunshiny day there may be a tempestuous night. There are people who in public act the philanthropist who at home act the Nero with respect to their slippers and their gown. Audubon, the great ornithologist, with gun and pencil went through the forests of America to bring down and to sketch the beautiful birds, and after years of toil and exposure, completed his manuscript and put it in a trunk in Philadelphia, and went off for a few days of recreation and rest, and came back and found that the rats had utterly destroyed the manuscript; but without any discomposure and without any fret or bad temper he again picked up his gun and his pencil, and visited again all the great forests of America and reproduced his immortal work. And yet there are people with the ten thousandth part of that loss who are utterly irreconcilable; who, at the loss of a pencil or an article of raiment, will blow as long and loud and sharp as a northeast storm. Now, that man who is affable in public and who is irritable in private is making a fraudulent and overissue of stock, and he is as bad as a bank that might have four or five hundred thousand dollars of bills in circulation with no specie in the vault. Let us learn to show piety at home. If we have it not there we have it not anywhere. If we have not genuine grace in the family circle, all our outward and public plausibility merely springs from the fear of the world or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness. I tell you the home is a mighty test of character. What you are at home you are everywhere, whether you demonstrate it or not.

Again, home is a refuge. Life is the United States army on the national road to Mexico: a long march, with ever and anon a skirmish and a battle. At eventide we pitch our tent and stack the arms; we hang up the war cap, and our head on the knapsack, we sleep until the morning bugle calls us to march to the action. How pleasant it is to rehearse the victories and the surprises and the attacks of the day, seated by the still camp fire of the home circle! Yea, life is a stormy sea. With shivered masts and torn sails and hulk aleak we put in at the harbor of home. Blessed harbor! There we go for repairs in the dry-dock. The candle in the window is to the toiling man the lighthouse guiding him into port. Children go forth to meet their fathers as pilots at the Narrows take the hand of ships. The doorsill of the home is the wharf where heavy life is unladen. There is the place where we may talk of what we have done without being charged with self-adulation. There is the place where we may lounge without being thought ungraceful. There is the place where we may express affection without being thought silly. There is the place where we may forget our annoyances and exasperations and troubles. Forlorn earth pilgrim, no home? Then die. That is better. The grave is brighter and grander and more glorious than this world with no tent from marching, with no harbor from the storm, with no place of rest from this scene of greed and gourge and loss and gain. God pity the man or the woman who has no home!

Further, home is a political safeguard. The safety of the state must be built on the safety of the home. Why cannot France come to a placid republic? MacMahon appoints his ministry and all France is aquake lest the republic be smothered. Gambetta dies and there are hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who are fearing the return of a monarchy. The Dreyfus case is at this moment a slumbering earthquake under Paris. France, as a nation, has not the right kind of a Christian home. The Christian hearthstone is the only hearthstone for a republic. The virtues cultured in the family circle are an absolute necessity for the state. If there be not enough moral principle to make the family sphere, there will not be enough political principle to make the state adhere. No home means the Goths and Vandals, means the Nomads of Asia, means the Numidians of Africa, changing from place to place according as the pasture happens to change. Confounded be all those Babels of iniquity which would overpower and destroy the home! The same storm that upsets the ship in which the family sail will sink the frigate of the Constitution. Jails and penitentiaries and armies and navies are not our best defense. The door of the home is the best fortress. Household utensils are our best artillery, and the chimneys of our dwelling houses are the grandest monuments to safety and triumph. No home, no republic.

Further, home is a school. Old ground must be turned up with subsoil plow, and it must be harrowed and re-harrowed, and then the crop will not be as large as that of the new ground with less culture. Now, youth and childhood are new ground, and all the influences thrown over their heart and life will come up in after-life luxuriantly. Every time you have given a smile of approbation—all the good cheer of your life will come up again in the geniality of your children. And every ebullition of anger, and every uncontrollable display of indignation will be fuel for their disposition twenty or thirty or forty years of a century from this. You will praise the intelligence of your child too much sometimes when you think he is not aware of it, and you will see the result of it before ten years of age in his annoying affections. You praise his beauty, supposing he is not large enough to understand what you say, and you will find him standing on a high chair before a flattering mirror. Words and deeds and examples are the seed of character, and children are very apt to be the second edition of their parents. Abraham begat Isaac, so virtue is apt to go down in the ancestral line; but Herod begat Archelaus, so iniquity is transmitted. What vast responsibility comes upon parents in view of this subject!

Oh, make your home the brightest place on earth if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue and rectitude and religion. Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light, which puts gold on the gentian and spots the pansy, pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march. Do not cover up your walls with such pictures as West's "Death on a Pale Horse," or Tintoretto's "Massacre of the Innocents." Rather cover them, if you have pictures, with "The Hawking Party," and "The Mill by the Mountain Stream," and "The Fox Hunt," and the "Children Amid Flowers," and the "Harvest Scene;" and "The Saturday Night Marketing." Get you no hint of cheerfulness from grasshopper's leap and lamb's frisk and quail's whistle, and garrulous streamlet which, from the rock at the mountain-top clear down to the meadow, comes looking to see where it can find the steepest place to leap off at, and talking just to hear itself talk? If all the skies hurtled with tempest, and everlasting storm wandered over the sea, and every mountain stream were raving mad, frothing at the mouth with mud-foam, and there were nothing but simoons blowing among the hills, and there were neither lark's carol nor humming-bird's trill, nor waterfall's dash, but only bear's bark and panther's scream and wolf's howl, then you might well gather into your homes only the shadows. But when God has strewn the earth and the heavens with beauty and with gladness, let us take into our home circles all innocent hilarity, all brightness, and all good cheer. A dark home makes bad boys and bad girls in preparation for bad men and bad women.

Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principles. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes whose inmates I confront, the voice of prayer is never lifted? What! no supplication at night for proctection? What! no thanksgiving in the morning for care? How, my brother, my sister, will you answer God in the day of judgment with reference to your children? It is a plain question, and, therefore, I ask it. In the tenth chapter of Jeremiah God says he will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. Oh! parents, when you are dead and gone, and the moss is covering the inscription of the tombstone, will your children look back and think of father and mother at family prayer? Will they take the old family Bible and open it and see the mark of tears of contrition and tears of consoling promise wept by eyes long before gone out into darkness? Oh! if you do not inculcate Christian principle in the hearts of your children, and you do not warn them against evil, and you do not invite them to holiness and to God, and they wander off into dissipation and into infidelity, and at last make shipwreck of their immortal soul, on their deathbed and in the day of judgment they will curse you!

Seated by the register or the stove, what if, on the wall, should come out the history of your children! What a history —the mortal and immortal life of your loved ones! Every parent is writing the history of his child. He is writing it, composing it into a song or pointing it with a groan.

My mind runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof over it. Peace, like atmosphere in it. Parents, personification of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long crumbled to dust. But shall I ever forget that early home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warmed it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guided him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, the home of my childhood, I will forget thee. The family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voice of affection, the funeral of our dead, the father and mother with interlocked arms like intertwining branches of trees making a perpetual arbor of love and peace and kindness—then I will forget thee—then, and only then. You know, my brother, that a hundred times you have kept out of sin by the memory of such a seen as I have been describing. You have often had raging temptations, but you know what has held you with supernatural grasp. I tell you a man who has had such a good home as that never gets over it, and a man who has had a bad early home never gets over it.

Again, home is a type of heaven. At our best estate we are only pilgrims and strangers here. "Heaven is our home." Death will never knock at the door of that mansion, and in all that country there is not a single grave. How glad parents are in the holidays to gather their children home again. But I have noticed that there is almost always a son or a daughter absent—absent from home, perhaps absent from the country, perhaps absent from the world. Oh! how glad our Heavenly Father will be when he gets all his children home with him in heaven. And how delightful it will be for brothers and sisters to meet after long separation. Once they parted at the door of the tomb; now they meet at the door of immortality. Once they saw only "through a glass, darkly;" now it is face to face, corruption, incorruption, mortality, immortality. Where are now all their sins and sorrows and troubles Overwhelmed in the Red Sea of death, while they pass through dry-shod. Gates of pearl, capstones of amethyst, thrones of dominion do not stir my soul so much as the thought of home. Once there, let earthly sorrows howl like storms and roll like seas. Home! Let thrones rot and empires wither. Home! Let the world die in earthquake struggle and be buried amid procession of planets and dirge of spheres. Home! Let everlasting ages roll in irresistible sweep. Home! No sorrow. No crying. No tears. No death. But home, sweet home, beautiful home, everlasting home, home with each other, home with angels, home with God!

One night, lying on my lounge when very tired, my children all around about me, in full romp and hilarity and laughter—in the lounge, half awake and half asleep—I dreamed this dream: I was in a far country. It was not Persia, although more than Oriental luxuriance crowned the cities. It was not the tropics, although more than tropical fruitfulness filled the gardens. It was not Italy, although more than Italian softness filled the air. And I wandered around looking for thorns and nettles, but I found that none of them grew there; and I saw the sun rise, and I watched to see it set, but it sank not. And I saw the people in holiday attire, and I said: "When will they put off this and put on workmen's garb, and again delve in the mine, and swelter at the forge?" But they never put off the holiday attire.

And I wandered in the suburbs of the city to find the place where the dead sleep, and I looked all along the line of the beautiful hills, the place where the dead might most peacefully sleep, and I saw towers and castles, but not a mausoleum, or a monument, or a white slab could I see. And I went into the chapel of the great town, and I said, "Where do the poor worship? and where are the hard benches on which they sit?" and the answer was made me, "We have no poor in this country." And then I wandered out to find the hovels of the destitute, and I found mansions of amber and ivory and gold, but not a tear could I see, not a sigh could I hear. And I was bewildered, and I sat down under the branches of a great tree, and I said, "Where am I? and whence comes all this scene?" And then out from among the leaves and up the flowry paths and across the broad streams there came a beautiful group thronging all about me, and as I saw them come I thought I knew their step, and as they shouted I thought I knew their voices; but then they were so gloriously arrayed in apparel such as I had never before witnessed that I bowed as stranger to stranger. But when again they clapped their hands and shouted, "Welcome, welcome," the mystery all vanished, and I found that time had gone and eternity had come, and we were all together again in our new home in heaven; and I looked around and I said, "Are we all here?" and the voices of many generations responded, "All here!" And while tears of gladness were running down our cheeks, and the branches of the Lebanon cedars were clapping their hands, and the towers of the great city were chiming their welcome, we all together began to leap and shout and sing, "Home! Home! Home!"

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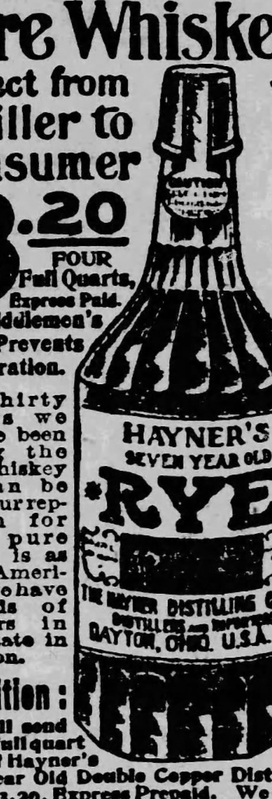

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

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ALL ABOUT DOGS.

A Veterinary Surgeon's Experiences in Attending Some Canine Pets.

Mr. Alfred Sewell in a recent number of the Stockkeeper relates entertainingly the experiences of a veterinary surgeon. "Dogs," he says, "vary very much in their affections, but, I think, comparing one breed with another, Chows are the most faithful. These dogs—it is not an odd one here and there, but this particular breed generally—attach themselves to a person, and when kindly treated will never forget that person, even though separated for years, and nothing will entice them away from their owners. They are not only the most faithful, but they are the most cute of any breed; one cannot lose them; they love to be allowed out alone, when they will roam the streets of London for hours.

"Just recently a lady wished to bring her sick dog up to London to stay near my house, so that I might attend it, and for a first class compartment in a train for herself and dog she paid six fares. I remember once being called to Dinard, about ten hours' journey the other side of Paris. The owner, a lady, who was much devoted to her dog, stated in her telegram that she had no confidence in the local veterinary surgeon who was in attendance, and I was going over for a consultation. When I arrived the poor dog was dead, and I undertook to bring the body back to England for burial.

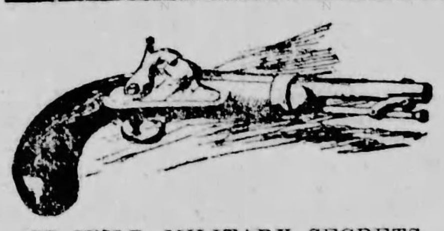
"There are some gentlemen equally fond of their dogs, and who will take any amount of trouble with them when sick as they will do when well, but they never make such good nurses, try as much as they will. If a dog refuses to take his nourishment a man will say, 'Poor little beggar; I'll leave him alone', whereas a lady, with a little coaxing combined with firmness, will give what is necessary for the dog's food.

"I remember attending a dog for a foreign nobleman. The patient was very old, and had had a long illness, extending over some weeks, and during the whole of that time the owner had seldom left the dog for an hour, day or night. When the poor animal died it was put into a strong leaden coffin which was enclosed in an oaken one, with a suitable plate fixed, giving the name of the dog, with date of birth and death. Before the body was placed in the coffin, a valuable gold bracelet was placed around the neck; it was one the dog was fond of wearing when alive.

"The love of dogs is not by any means confined to the well-to-do class, for I have come across a large number of really poor people who were not able to keep themselves in comfort, yet they have kept one or more dogs well out of pure love for them. The dogs have not only been well exercised and groomed, but also fed with good food. I know of more than one instance where the owner has even pawned her clothes to buy dainties for her sick dog."

REBEL SPY'S PISTOL

This interesting relic of the civil war is in the possession of a man who was colonel of a western regiment and serves



IT HELD MILITARY SECRETS.

to recall one of the mysteries surrounding the case of a southern spy caught entering our lines on a night suited for such foolhardy work. The man was dressed in the federal uniform, evidently obtained on the field of battle, but refused to talk when brought before the court-martial, and would have been released, as nothing incriminating in the way of written messages was found on him. This pistol he begged to keep. His urgent and repeated appeals aroused suspicion and an examination of the barrel and stock revealed several messages, some in cipher and others in English, neatly packed away. The evidence was sufficient to condemn and he was shot as a spy. Preparations for the burial revealed the fact that the spy was a woman, disguised as a federal soldier! Nothing was discovered regarding the identity of the woman, who, if she had succeeded in her mission, might have brought disaster to some of the union forces.

Her Ancestors.

Mrs. O'Brien—Have yez anny ancistors, Mrs. Kelly?

Mrs. Kelly—And phawt's "ancistors," Mrs. O'Brien.

Mrs. O'Brien—Why, people you've sphrung from.

Mrs. Kelly (impressively)—Lishten to me, Mrs. O'Brien—I come from the royal shtock av Donahues thot sphrung from nobody— they sphrung at them.—Puck.

Out of Repair.

He—So you visited Pompeii?

She—Oh, yes.

He—How did you like it?

She—Well, I must say I was awfully disappointed in the place. Of course, it was beautifully located and all that, but it was dreadfully out of repair.—Tit-Bits.

The Height of Flattery.

Princeling (opening the shooting match).—Donnerwetter! I have gone too far to the left!

Attendant—Not at all, your highness; the target is fixed too much to the right. —Tit-Bits.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

MOST FAMOUS ONE OF THE AMERICAN BLACK RACE.

Born in Slavery, He is a Leader of 10,000,000 People and a Distinguished Orator.

To be the best known individual of a race of ten million of people is no small responsibility, and yet that is probably the position which Booker T. Washington holds to-day, with regard to the negroes in this country. Until the time of the Atlanta Exposition, in 1894, there had appeared no probable successor to Frederick Douglas. The address of Booker T. Washington at the exposition challenged the attention of the entire country. He was at the time the comparatively unknown principal of a recently established, struggling school for colored young men and women in the middle of the "Black Belt" of Alabama. In the short time which has elapsed since the delivery of the Atlanta address Mr. Washington's achievements, and the very general recognition of his talents and ability, have brought him so prominently before the public that it seems quite proper to speak of him as the best known colored man in the United States to-day.

Does Not Know His Age.

In view of what he has accomplished the early life of Mr. Washington and the opportunities for education which he had are interesting. It is a striking commentary on some of the conditions of life which have been possible in this country that to the very natural first question, "How old is Booker Washington?" the answer must be returned, "He does not know." He was born a slave in the state of Virginia in either the year 1857 or 1858. So humble was his origin, so scant the notice taken of the fact that one more black boy had been born on "the place," that no special attention was given to his birth which would accurately fix the date.

Mr. Washington must have been about eight years old when the war closed. I have heard him tell of that event in these words: "We knew there had been a war, and in our cabins talked about it. One morning word was sent over the whole place for all hands to come up to the 'big house.' Standing there in the yard in front of the porch a paper was read out loud to us, and my mother, bending over me, whispered to me that we were free. I was too young to really understand what that meant then."

The family then went to West Virginia, where the boy was hired to work in the kitchen and run errands for a New England woman of unusual intelligence and great force of character, who was married to a southern gentleman. This lady, Mrs. Viola Ruffner, is still living. She taught him to read. Later he went

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

to school at Hampton, Va., working his way through college. When he left school, he went into Alabama and began his life-work of educating the negroes.

Tuskegee Institute is now a school where over a thousand young colored men and women are taught each year how to make their lives count for the most possible, both for themselves and for their race. It is an intensely practical school, and does not teach books so much as it does facts, and how to use them. The school now owns several thousand acres of land and about forty buildings. The pupils who are studying farming do all the work upon the land, and of the forty buildings, many of them three and four story brick structures, all except the first three small ones, have been built, beginning with the making of the bricks and the cutting of the lumber, by the pupils in the mechanical arts classes. Tuskegee is the largest school in the world for colored pupils conducted wholly by colored teachers.

HOW TO BREW TEA.

Lovers of tea will tell you, with a wise shake of the head, that tea should never be allowed to steep for any length of time, and should never be used a second time. The latter rule is particularly insisted upon, yet the Chinese, who must certainly be looked upon as good authorities on the tea question, say to the contrary.

The Chinese put tea into their little tea bowls, let it steep a very short time, pour off the liquid and drink it, and then add more water to the leaves. The tea from this second brewing is the better, they say. It has not the roughness of taste of the first brew.

Good tea, taken in moderation and properly prepared, is pronounced by doctors to be a stimulant to the nervous system.

WILDMAN AS AN EXPERT.

That sterling agricultural paper, the Pacific Rural Press, has been investigating the consular reports of Wildman, the Hong Kong diplomat, and in doing so has discovered some agricultural novelties. Taking for his theme "Tobacco in the Philippines," Mr. Wildman discourses thus wisely:

"The Javanese, a thrifty and docile race, can not be trained to give the attention and patience to the growth of the leaf that are absolutely essential. A Chinaman is allotted a certain number of trees to guard and cultivate, and he is paid only for the perfect trees in harvest time. If he goes to sleep on duty, the caterpillars may render his work useless in a single night."

In its comment on this truly remarkable report, The Pacific Rural Press says: "We would advise that the Chinaman be compelled to sleep in the crotch of the tobacco tree, so that the caterpillars will wake him up as they crawl over."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Unfair Proposition.

Maloney—Oi offered to bet 'im a year's wurruk again $10, but divil a bit wud he take it.

Mahoney—Av coorse not. Cud yez expect the man to give ye odds like that?—Indianapolis Journal.

30 Days' Trial

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Days' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgement and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopement and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but

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and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope.

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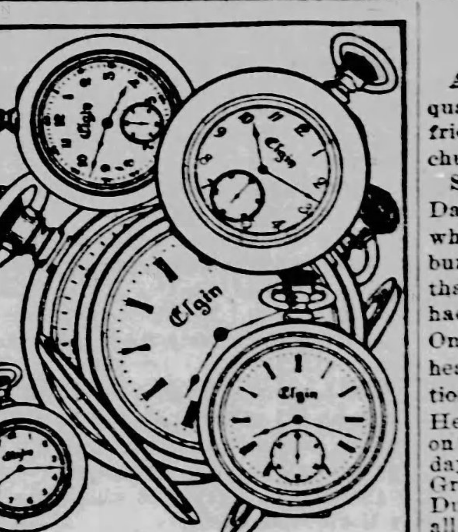

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vary in size but not in time telling—accuracy is an attribute of all Elgin Watches—

Full Ruby Jeweled Elgins

can be had of all jewelers—they know their good points in detail—ask them.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

The Sunday School.

LESSON II, MARHC 12, 1899.

Christ Healing the Blind Man.

Golden Text: One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.—John 9:25.

(John 9: 1-11. Memory verses: 5-7.)

Study the chapter.

1. And as Jesus passed by, he saw a man which was blind from his birth.
2. And his disciples asked him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?
3. Jesus answered, Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him.
4. I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work.
5. As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world.
6. When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground and made clay of the spittle, and he anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay.
7. And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam (which is by interpretation, Sent). He went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing.
8. The neighbors therefore and they which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged?
9. Some said, This is he: others said, He is like him: but he said, I am he.
10. Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened?
11. He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay, and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam and wash: and I went and washed, and I received sight.

Illustrative Applications.

Neither did the man sin, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him (v. 3). Some suffering is penal. Some suffering is hereditary. But not all suffering is thus. Some suffering is medicinal and remedial. But the great fact is that against the black background of suffering God's gracious works shall shine forth—against the background of penal suffering, Christ's atonement; against the background of remedial suffering, the betterment and ennobling of character. Believe this when the world's suffering oppresses you. Even with his dim light, Marcus Aurelius said that pains, many and bitter, are the shavings and sawdust and general disorder of the carpenter's shop, thrown off in the making of the needful article. Then, besides, never be forward and harsh in your judgment of the reason of a person's suffering. You will be very apt to make a sad mistake, as the disciples did. Always look upon another's suffering through the lenses of the most tender charity. He does wrong, and suffering follows. Yes; but you do not know all the hereditary taints and tendencies. God looks "with other, larger eyes than ours."

We must work the works of him that sent me (v. 4). In the light of Christ's action, see your own true relation to the suffering of others. The disciples would speculate about the sufferings of this man born blind. They would get up a beautiful, logical theodicy—that is, a vindication of the justice of God—about it. They would stand there looking at the man, and say, "See, born blind; therefore some special sin of the man himself in some state pre-existent, or special sin in the man's parents, and so appropriate retribution following." But Christ does not stand speculating. He merely, and by the way, corrects the disciples, and then goes instantly to the ameliorating the man's suffering. What is my relation to suffering? Not elaborate questioning and speculating about it, but the yielding of such quick, wise help as I can. I know a gentleman who is blind. Instead of wondering why such sad affliction has fallen on him, he has gone to work with his wealth and business capacity in giving employment to hundreds of blind people, and in the wide distribution of raised-letter books, which, through touch, the man can read. I think the gentleman, in his blindness, luminously shows what is our true relation to others' suffering. The outstretched hand of a wise help is better, a thousand fold, than the most reasoned and speculating treatise.

Anointed his eyes with the clay, and said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam (vs. 6, 7). While we cannot tell the relation of the means used to this man's cure, there was some relation. Christ does nothing needlessly. The outstanding fact is that in this case Christ did use means, and therefore sanctified the use of means in physical ailments. There is a great deal of the wildest fanaticism about against the use of means—medicines, physicians—in sickness. Do you resist the contagion? If yourself or those you love are sick, do not presumptuously, fanatically forbid means. Send for the most skilled physician you can. Take his medicines, and pray God's blessing on doctor and medicine.

He went away therefore, and washed, and came seeing. Notice, it was obedience immediate: "He went." It was obedience rational: "He went away therefore;" that is, because Christ commanded it. It was obedience entire: "He went his way therefore and washed." Suppose he had gone but halfway; suppose he had stood on the edge of the pool, instead of washing. But obeying thus immediately, rationally, entirely, he came—seeing. My friend, obedience—that is the constant formula and method for getting into light. You seem to yourself religiously blind, or at best, only seeing mistily. Christ says, repent, believe, confess, practice. Obey, and you will clearly, and still more clearly, see.

He answered, The man that is called Jesus made clay * * * I went away and washed, and I received sight (v. 11). Tell your experience. Be brave for Christ, as this man was. How many, at least purblind, Christians I have known, because they would not be brave for Christ.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Ominous Motto.

Among the presents lately showered upon a rural bride, says the Youth's Companion, was one which was the gift of an old lady in the neighborhood, with whom both bride and groom were prime favorites. Some years ago the old lady accumulated a supply of cardboard mottoes, which she worked and had framed as occasion arose.

In cheerful reds and blues, suspended by a cord of the same colors, over the table on which the other presents were grouped hung the motto: "Fight on; Fight ever."

A Welcome Interruption.

Spencer—Show me a man who likes to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Ferguson—All right. Come along with me to the nearest prison.—Tit-Bits.

HIS SCHEME FAILED.

A ghastly relic of the Tudor dynastic quarrels was recently exhibited to a few friends of the vicar of Holy Trinity church, London, Dr. Samuel Kinns.

Some 46 years ago the present Lord Dartmouth was searching the vaults where so many of his ancestors lie buried, when "he came across something that might have been a basket (for it had all but perished) filled with sawdust. On examining it he found it to contain a head in a remarkable state of preservation." The head is probably that of Henry Gray, duke of Suffolk, beheaded on Tower hill, February 23, 1554, eleven days after the execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley. These two young people owed all their misfortunes to their respective

HEAD OF LADY JANE GREY'S FATHER.

fathers, but Suffolk, "as weak as he was ambitious," was a mere tool in the hands of the grasping duke of Northumberland, father of Dudley. His object was, for purposes of his own, to secure the throne to the charming, clever Lady Jane, great-granddaughter of Henry VII, through the female line.

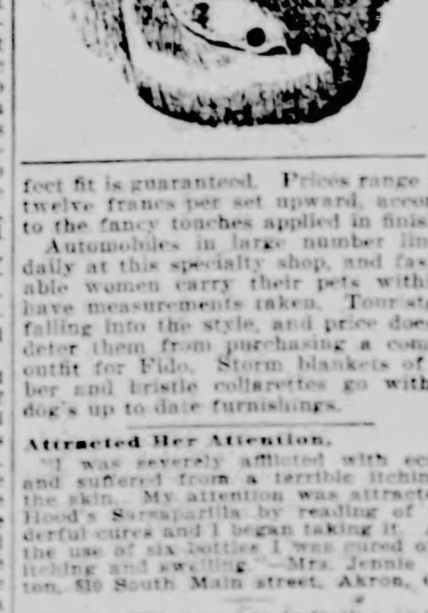
The tradition goes, according to Dr. Kinns, that "the executioner was bribed to bring the head secretly to Holy Trinity church, close by the Tower, and place it in the vault, where it was found." The extraordinary preservation can be accounted for only by the belief that the sawdust in the basket was of oak, which would have had a tanning effect on the skin. The mummied features are considered by experts to correspond with those depicted in authentic contemporaneous portraits of the duke, the missing beard being accounted for by the fact that he was shaved before execution. Dr. Kinns has several times been tempted to sell this head in the interest of church restoration—once by a $2,500 offer from an American, to whose countrymen the place is endeared as possession on one of the monuments the Washington arms, from which originated the stars and stripes, and twice by distinct offers of $5,000. But he has resisted, and with the demolition of the church the proper resting place of the head is the Tower of London, where, eventually, visitors will probably be able to see it.

STORM SHOES FOR DOGS.

Nathan Schwab, of this city, brought with him from Paris last week a set of storm shoes, made to order, for his dachshund, says the New York Herald. They are of best quality rubber, and show five buttons.

It is the proper caper in Paris to provide footwear for pet dogs, and any high-toned animal whose owner fails to furnish storm shoes is popularly looked down upon by all dogdom.

The boots are made by a well known house, but only for custom trade. Perfect fit is guaranteed. Prices range from twelve francs per set upward, according to the fancy touches applied in finishing.



Automobiles in large number line up daily at this specialty shop, and fashionable women carry their pets within to have measurements taken. Tourists are falling into the style, and price does not deter them from purchasing a complete outfit for Fido. Storm blankets of rubber and bristle collarettes go with the dog's up-to-date furnishings.

Attracted Her Attention.

"I was severely afflicted with eczema and suffered from a terrible itching of the skin. My attention was attracted to Hood's Sarsaparilla by reading of wonderful cures and I began taking it. After the use of six bottles I was cured of the itching and swelling."—Mrs. Jennie Walton, 810 South Main street, Akron, O.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Human Intelligence.

"Dar's one of de sma'test mules in dis city," announced the proud proprietor of an ash cart to one of his patrons. "He unde'stan eb'ry wo'd I say, same like he wa' a pusson."

"Hardly, I guess. Tell him to go ahead a little."

"Git up dar, Sunshine," and the mule began to back.

"Look at that, now."

"Dat's what I'se tellin' you, boss. Ef dat mule don't unde'stan' me pehfect, how do he know how to do de opp'site ebery time? He neber miss since I had him, boss."—Detroit Free Press.

The Wish Was Father to the Hint.

Time 11:30 p. m.

"Don't you wish you were sprinting after those dusky savages in the Philippines just now, Mr. Hangon?"

"Why, the idea had never occurred to me, Miss Caustic."

"Well, it hadn't occurred to me until perhaps an hour or so ago."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Exclusive.

Mabel—I seldom see the handsome young Mr. Richerly. He doesn't appear to care much for society.

Ethel—Oh, I don't know. He seems to want my society about six evenings in the week.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mere Mental Phase.

"What is a winter resort, Uncle Jim?"

"A Winter resort? Well, any place you go where you don't let yourself think it is as cold as it is at home."—Detroit Free Press.

A Suggestion.

"I think the names 'Yale' and 'Harvard' should be given to two of our regular war ships."

"Well, what's the matter with Vassar?" —Puck.

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Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 88 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

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MEN AND WOMEN—BIG PAY. MOST LIBERAL commission or $60.00 per year salary. Murat Halstead's new book "History of American Expansion," greatest seller ever known, starting low price $1.50; all about Expansion, the Philippines and our New Possessions; War with Spain; Peace Treaty; Red Cross Society; Nicaragua Canal; we pay freight and give credit; no experience necessary; outfit free. Write to-day—The Bible House, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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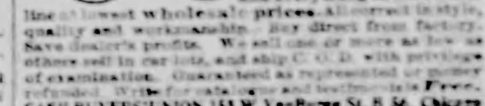

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EXPLAINING IT.

"Now," said the physician who was examining an applicant for life insurance, "I shall have to ascertain your chest expansion."

"My what?" asked the applicant.

"Your chest expansion."

"He means," interposed a friend who had come in with him, "the difference between what you measure when your chest isn't inflated and what you measure when it is inflated."

"Oh," said the applicant, beginning dimly to understand. "Ten years ago I measured around here"—indicating his rotund stomach—"only 32 inches; I measure 46 now. I guess what you call my chest expansion is 14 inches."—Youth's Companion.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 168,000

GIFTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

To endow and aid institutions for the higher education has always been one of the high privileges of wealthy men. And as individual wealth has increased, there has been a notable enlargement in the amounts thus set aside forever for this great purpose. In announcing that P. D. Armour has just given to the Armour Institute of Technology $500,000 in securities and $250,000 in real estate, the Chicago Times-Herald gives the following list of some of the larger recent endowments in the United States for educational purposes:

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, $5,000,000 to the University of Chicago.
JOHNS HOPKINS, of Baltimore, $3,500,000 to found Johns Hopkins University.
HENRY F. DURRANT, a Boston lawyer, $2,000,000 to found Wellesley College.
WILLIAM DEERING, $400,000 to Northwestern University.
ASA PACKER, $400,000 to found Lehigh University.
EZRA CORNELL, $3,000,000 to found Cornell University.
LELAND STANFORD, $20,000,000 to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
MRS. PHOEBE HEARST, probably $20,000,000 to the University of California.
SETH LOW gave to Columbia College its $1,000,000 library building.
JOHN CLARK gave Clark University $5,000,000.
MARSHALL FIELD gave $1,000,000 to Field Columbian Museum.
P. D. ARMOUR, $3,000,000 to Armour Institute.

These foot up the magnificent total of almost 64 million dollars—and all have been made within the past twenty years. Compare even the smallest of these contributions to the education of the American people with the £750 which Rev. John Harvard bequeathed to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, for educational purposes, and which was the foundation of the great university which bears his name, and it is evident that the acquisition of wealth does not destroy innate nobility of character, as one might suppose, if he were to credit the harangues of some latter-day demagogues.

The bulk of this immense sum is a perpetual fund, whose income is used, year by year, for the purposes of the institution to which it may be given. Its benefits will accrue to each succeeding generation down the coming centuries. And the above list is merely of the larger donations which have been made within the past score of years. There is not a college, large or small, of the hundreds which are the pride and hope of the republic, but has received bequests and contributions within the same period, whose aggregate must be something enormous.

Those who are thus giving to the cause of the higher education are making easy the path for young men and women of brains and ability to advance themselves. In so doing they are public benefactors, instead of the enemies of the people, as is asserted by demagogues who play upon the ignorant and unthinking. The advancement of the masses must be through the advancement of the individual. And the individual must be willing to labor with hand or brain, to achieve success. The path of progress is largely educational. It is the young people of sound education and steady lives who make the successful men and women of to-morrow. And those to whom success has brought wealth are making it easier for the generations to come to secure the education necessary to success by their munificent contributions, which furnish the opportunity for acquiring it.

GEN. MILES' TESTIMONY.

A careful reading of the telegraphic report of General Miles' testimony before the court of inquiry shows that the Major General commanding refuses to acknowledge as his own the most important statements in the newspaper interviews attributed to him.

For instance, the New York Herald interview represented him as saying that he had overwhelming evidence that the refrigerated beef furnished the army was treated with chemicals. Miles denies that he said this. His only evidence was the reports of officers and statements of enlisted men, to the effect that the beef had "the odor of an embalmed body," and so on.

Then he acknowledged that, in speaking of army beef, he was unfortunate in using the term "pretense of experiment." What he meant—and admits he ought to have said—was "on the theory of an experiment," which would give an entirely different complexion to his statement.

To crown all, General Miles admitted he had eaten the refrigerated beef in Porto Rico, and could detect nothing wrong with it. Summed up, his testimony was a denial of the more sensational statements attributed to him in New York newspaper interviews; an acknowledgment that he knew nothing personaliy as to "embalmed" beef; and that what he really did say was based on the report of Dr. Daly, and those of officers who had condemned beef because it was spoiling. As this happened during the hottest part of the summer, and in the tropics, there is nothing strange in it. Fresh beef, even in a refrigerator, will spoil under such conditions anywhere in the United States. It was killed in Chicago, shipped by rail to the seaboard, thence by vessel to Porto Rico. That it did not all become unfit for use is a wonder.

So far as General Miles' testimony is concerned, it is devoid of any sensational features, and is chiefly an arraignment of the newspaper men who wrote the stories to suit themselves, and then attributed them to him. That is the gist of his explanation regarding these alleged interviews.

The peach crop has been killed so often that it is entitled to be considered immune.

WHAT DEWEY'S DISPATCH MEANS.

That mysterious dispatch from Dewey, asking that the battleship Oregon should be ordered to Manila at once "for political reasons," is now explained. On Saturday the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, Admiral Dederich's flag-ship, entered Manila harbor.

Another Manila dispatch which has a bearing on the same subject was that of Friday last stating that the foreign consuls had met "to confer regarding commercial interests." This added bit of information was highly significant: "The British consul was not present at the council."

There is enough here to cause the American people to await further news with the greatest anxiety. From what is known of German meddling in Manila bay last summer, the return of Admiral Dederich to those waters may well be looked upon as the harbinger of trouble. It may be that, on the plea that the interests of Europeans in Manila are imperiled, to which will possibly be added the assumption that Otis' force is incapable of properly protecting them, the German admiral will attempt to land men to "protect" German and other European interests.

If the German admiral is looking for trouble he can find it very easily just now in Manila bay. Somehow his conduct there, and the ostentatious show of friendship made at Berlin, do not agree. It will be safer to judge of the feeling of the German government by deeds rather than words.

DEWEY A FULL ADMIRAL.

Dewey is to be made admiral, with the added honor that he is not to be retired except at his own request. This action will be hailed with delight by the American people. Dewey stands out as the one hero of the war against whom no hostile criticism can be made. He won his laurels fairly, and richly deserves the honor now bestowed.

It will be remembered the senate passed the bill reviving the grade of admiral for Dewey's benefit. The naval committee of the house incorporated such a provision in the naval appropriation bill, coupled with a provision to create the rank of vice admiral for Sampson. It was a clever move, but it failed. The bill, exactly as it passed the senate, was offered as a substitute for that clause, and was carried by an unanimous "aye," without a single negative vote.

The house realized that Dewey is not concerned in the Sampson-Schley imbroglio, and acted accordingly. The country applauds its action. Sampson and Schley must wait until the matters in issue between them are settled. As far as the temper of the present house is concerned, a bill to make Schley vice admiral, would have probably twice the votes which could be obtained for one to so advance Sampson.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

A New York paper has a cablegram from Manila, in which Admiral Dewey, in response to an interviewer's questions, declares that he "would not accept a nomination for the Presidency." If it be correct—and it bears all the marks of genuineness—it puts an end to the insistence of a lot of people, who appear to be seeking available Presidential timber, that Dewey will be a factor in the contest next year. The admiral is quoted as saying:

I haves no desire for any political office. I am unfitted for it either in education or training.

I am deeply grateful for many expressions of kindly sentiment from the American people, but I desire to retire in peace to the enjoyment of my old age.

The navy is one profession; politics is another. I am too old to learn a new profession.

I have no political associations and my health would never stand the strain of a canvass.

I have been approached by politicians repeatedly, in one way or another, but I have refused absolutely to consider any proposition whatsoever. This is final.

Probably William Jennings Bryan read this dispatch with a sigh of genuine relief. However, he has other obstacles to overcome before he can be sure of a renomination.

ARSON AND MURDER AT MANILA.

The desperate attempts of native sympathizers with Aguinaldo to burn the city of Manila and inaugurate a wholesale butchery have been sternly checked by Gen. Otis, and the Americans have maintained order. The attempt of Aguinaldo to incite his followers to incendiarism and murder shows that he is a barbarian at heart, despite the thin varnish of education which he possesses. He well fits Kipling's description of "half devil, half child," and his course for the last few days has given proof that, if he is a fair sample of his race, it is one utterly unfit for self-government.

The bloodthirstiness of the Filipinos has been shown in the recent battles by the persistent firing upon the surgeons and hospital corps. Whenever the Red Cross was displayed, it was the target for a storm of bullets. Those giving aid to the wounded were made the marks for Filipino sharpshooters. This is against the rules of civilized warfare, and evidences a degree of savagery equal to that of our own Indians.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was right when he declared, in his speech on the 22d at Chicago, that the Filipinos "must be treated with the hand of paternal affection wherever possible and by the hand of paternal chastisement wherever necessary." Just now is the time for using the latter. The barbaric uprising must be put down as swiftly as possible, and then it will be time to talk about paternal affection.

NORTH CAROLINA'S AMENDMENT.

Both branches of the North Carolina legislature have now adopted the constitutional amendment regarding the suffrage which is intended to reduce the number of colored voters to a minimum, and it now goes to the people. That they will vote in its favor appears certain. True, the negroes who are qualified voters threaten to oppose it, but no doubt the whites will take measures to see that votes of colored men are not numerous enough to defeat it.

The amendment prescribes an educational and property qualification, in order to prevent the dominant influence of the illiterate and the irresponsible. But when it is provided that any person can vote whose ancestors could have voted prior to 1867, a door is opened to the poor and ignorant whites which is closed to the poor and ignorant negroes. Ignorance among the voters is an evil, but an ignorant white voter is quite as obnoxious to intelligent government as an ignorant negro.

The anti-scalping bill is dead for this session of Congress. It will bob up serenely next winter, however.

The Madrid dispatches from Manila need to be taken with several grains of salt.

POSSIBLY A NEW SPEAKER.

It is pretty certain that should there be an extra session of Congress called this spring, Thomas Brackett Reed would not be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The reason is plain. An extra session will not be called unless it is a necessity in order to enact legislation upon which, at least in its salient features, the great majority of the Republicans in Congress are agreed, and in which they have the support of their party throughout the nation.

The measures of this kind which would come up did an extra session become necessary, would be the army bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and perhaps others growing out of the necessities which may arise in the Philippines.

It would be absurd to place the immense power which the Speaker wields in the hands of a man, no matter how able, who is bitterly opposed to such legislation. And, unfortunately, Mr. Reed is antagonistic to the measures named.

If, however, it proves possible to pass the army bill, it is not probable an extra session will be needed, unless the exigencies of the war in the Philippines shall make it imperative. If the Fifty-sixth Congress does not meet until next December, Mr. Reed may then find his re-election to the Speakership again uncontested.

We have a high admiration for many of the qualities possessed by the Maine statesman; but the developments of the present sssion of Congress have shown that he is not in touch with his party on many of the newer issues of the day. We regret this exceedingly; but the best interests of the nation must be the paramount consideration, even if they involve the election of another than Mr. Reed to the Speakership.

We confess to a preference for "some good Western man." The West has been uncompromisingly solid in its support of the administration in the Spanish war, and in upholding its hands in the grave questions growing out of that conflict. As to the latter, the Republican opposition has been chiefly from the New England states, and Mr. Reed has been strong in his opposition. Let the West have the next Speakership.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE.

Long ago the House of Representatives found it necessary to adopt a method of shutting off obstructive debate, by the employment of the previous question. It was a practical business requirement. If a handful of partisans chose, they could prolong debate indefinitely, and prevent action on a measure, no matter how large the majority of members who favored it. But the Senate has never adopted any method of closing debate.

The experience of the present session, however, has been such as to render it a necessity. We have an example in that body at the present time. There is a majority favorable to the passage of the army bill, yet a knot of Democratic Senators, are taking advantage of the absence of any rule to cloture to force the Republicans to accept their substitute or compel the President to call an extra session.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who will be at the head of the committee on rules in the next Senate, has already announced his intention of reporting a rule for closing debate, and abandoning the antiquated rule of requiring unanimous consent to obtai a vote on any bill. The Senate should promptly adopt such a rule. This is an age in which time is valuable, and talk is less valuable than action.

JOHNSON, OF INDIANA.

Representative Johnson, of the Sixth Indiana district, after being elected to four consecutive Congresses, was turned down by his party last fall, and hence will retire to private life on March 4. His defeat for renomination appears to have enraged him. On Friday he made a most vicious speech, in which he insulted the President, denounced the policy of the administration and in divers other ways made a public exhibition of himself.

Mr. Landis, of Indiana, contented himself with a brief statement of Mr. Johnson's political turn-down, making it clear that disappointment had soured him, and caused his outbreak of Billingsgate. Beyond this explanation, Johnson's attack was utterly ignored, as was proper. The Republicans of the Sixth Indiana district are to be congratulated on their action in nominating and electing another man. Johnson has never been heard of by the country until now, and it is to be hoped their new representative will be a man who can fitly represent the important Richmond district of our sister state.

A POET'S LAMENT.

Way down in Saluda, North Carolina, there lives a young man to whom the gods have been unkind. They have filled his soul with desire and neglected to endow his brain with the divine spark that might enable him to realize his all-consuming yearings. Here is a pathetic letter he has sent to this office:

Editor Blade:—I herewith enclose you a poem my "farewell verse." I have been trying to write poetry for a long time, and I cant get any encouragement from anywhere in the U. S. of Disappointment. Of course I am satisfied you wont publish it but I hope it will give you an idea of my situation. If its worth being published you may publish it in "The Blade." I wrote it the other night at 1 a. m.
Your truly,
JAMES WALKER HEATHERLEY.
Saluda, N. C., Feb. 16, 1899.

It is really remarkable that Mr. Heatherley "can't get any encouragement anywhere in the U. S." Our "idea of the situation" is that he'd better throw away his pen and take up an axe or a hoe or something he knows something about. And we believe our readers will agree that that idea of the situation is the correct one where they read Mr. Heatherley's

A Poet's Lament.

By James Walker Heatherley.

Some say this world is bright and fair,
Some have troubles by the peck;
But if all could know it, it is the poet,
Who gets it in the neck.

A poet may write all day and night,
Trying to make a rhyme;
Until, thinks he, well that's all right,
But it's "returned" every time.

His heart grows cold and his pants gets old,
And he's so sad he can hardly talk;
He aint got a cent, but he must pay up his rent,
Or take up his bed and walk.

You can talk about poor unfortunate men,
Sich as the deaf, the dumb and the blind:
But the unhappiest thing on foot or wing,
Is a man with a poetical mind.

The more Bryan talks, the more the people see what a calamity they escaped by not electing him President.

Senator Hale objects to being called a traitor. His friends, the Spaniards, have no reason to call him one.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

The joint commission which is elaborating a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, involving a settlement of all the disputed questions between ourselves and Canada, has adjourned to meet at Quebec on August 2.

Several questions are still in dispute, the most important being that with regard to the Alaskan boundary. The Canadians are anxious to have a seaport on the Lynn Canal, while the American commissioners dispute the interpretation of the vague language of the old treaty fixing that boundary, under which the British commissioners claim that Skaguay is in Canadian territory.

This dispute reminds us that had the Democratic party carried out its premises more than a half-century ago, this boundary complication could never have arisen. It has been a characteristic of the Democracy to appeal to the people with some issue which rouses their enthusiasm, and then, if put into power, to lack the courage to enact into law the demands of its platform.

The territory above the present northern boundary of California—the parallel of 42 degrees—was, early in the century, claimed by Russia, Great Britain and the United States. This vast area was called "the Oregon country." Russia, by treaty made with us in 1824, relinquished her claims south of the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes—the present southern limit of Alaska. This left the sovereignty of the territory from California to Alaska in dispute between ourselves and Great Britain.

The question became an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1844. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk for President, and their campaign cry was, "Fifty-four forty or fight!" On that issue they elected Polk. But when Polk was inaugurated, he and his Democratic friends in Congress had not the courage to maintain the demand for the territory up to Alaska, and a treaty was made in 1846, fixing the boundary between us and the British possessions where it now is.

Had the Democratic party had courage and wisdom then, to-day there would be no boundary question, for Canada would have no Pacific coast. The United States would be in full possession of what is now the western coast of British America.

TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTION.

From Washington comes the information that the proposition is being discussed of scaling down the representation in Congress and in the electoral college of those states which, by constitutional amendments or by simple statutes, have disfranchised a portion of their citizens. The authority to do this is explicit, and is to be found in the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Hitherto this particular proviso has been a dead letter, because Congress has never seen fit to exercise the power lodged in its hands.

Of course such a law would apply to all the states. It would, however, not change results to any great extent in the North; but it would radically affect the representation from the South. There Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina have, by constitutional provision, practically disfranchised the colored voters, and North Carolina is doing the same thing. The effect of such a measure would be startling in these states. Instead of seven representatves, as at present, South Carolina would have only three, and other states with similar constitutions would be cut down in proportion. The representation in the electoral college would undergo a corresponding reduction, and the "solid South" would go out of business as a determining factor in President making.

There is no injustice in this, however. The present status is unfair. Under it, states which deny to almost half their male population of voting age the right of suffrage, should not be allowed to send representatives to Congress based on the full population.

OUR TWO GREAT PARTIES.

At the Washington birthday banquet in Detroit, Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, discussed the two opposing political parties of the United States. Under different names, they have each followed the same underlying principles throughout. The orator put the distinction between them in an epigram when he said: "The Republican's function is to make history; the Democrat's to criticise it."

This is entirely true as regards the Republican party, and with but one notable exception in the history of the Democratic party. That was when the latter party adopted a policy of expansion and territorial extension in 1845, in the matter of the annexation of Texas and the consequent war with Mexico. On that issue they had the country with them. The Whig party, however, was wise enough to accept the new conditions, and won a victory at the Presidential election of 1848 by naming as their candidate one of the heroes of that war—General Zachary Taylor. Since then, the Democracy has been steadily opposed to progress in any form, and since 1860 has been merely a hostile critic of the history the Republican party has been making.

If the Democracy had political wisdom, it would to-day do as did the Whigs a half-century ago. It would accept expansion, which is an accomplished fact, and curb all hostility to needed legislation. The history of the country shows that the people, by an immense majority, always support a righteous war, and loyally stand by the government in dealing with the results which come from it. Democratic opposition to the civil war and the changes which it brought about, kept that party from control of the national administration for twenty years after the close of hostilities. And its antagonism to any sensible way of dealing with the consequences of the Spanish war will defeat it now.

Democrats must now find something to howl about since Senator Hanna has been vindicated of the charges made against him before the United States Senate. The fact that the action of the committee was unanimous, Democrats voting with Republicans, shows that it was not a political whitewash. Senator Hanna should feel proud of such a sweeping vindication.

The notion that everything can be done by legislation is not uncommon, but the man who has introduced into the Wisconsin legislature a bill to prohibit tight lacing has certainly carried this notion to extreme lengths. How does he expect to ascertain that a woman is laced too tightly?

Why don't Bryan wait till somebody advocates "imperialism" before starting a crusade against it, a la Don Quixote and the windmills?

Our New Serial.

Next week we expect to begin the publication of a new serial story, which The Blade readers will find extremely interesting. We have been waiting for it for several weeks, and are glad now to announce that the manuscript will reach us in time to begin publication in the next issue.

SCHLEY'S DEFENSE.

The rivalries in tht navy have been given but little prominence so far. Those in the army have been occupying the stage, almost from the beginning of the war. It does not follow, however, that the chiefs of the navy have not had their antagonisms. In point of fact, there has been more reason for these than for those in the army, which have been forced upon public attention.

The advancement of Sampson was naturally the cause of more or less ill feeling. He ranked only as a captain when the Maine disaster occurred. He was appointed president of the board of inquiry into its cause. As soon as war was declared, he was appointed to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, and given the title of acting rear admiral. This was promotion over the heads of other officers who ranked higher than he; and it would have been strange had it not caused ill-feeling.

Schley, then a commodore, was one of those outranked. Whatever of feeling there might have been in consequence between the two, the public knew nothing definitely until Sampson, in an official report, criticised Schley's movements before Cienfuegos and Santiago. This was characterized, in a later communication to the Senate, as "reprehensible conduct." Schley did not rush into the newspaper interviews in army style, but formally obtained permission to answer the charges, which he has done in a communication to the Senate committee on foreign affairs.

His reply is even-tempered in tone, and bears the impress of truth. He details all the movements of the fleet under his command, and gives his reasons for every one. He explains in full the two points of averse criticism—first, that he did not proceed to Santiago speedily enough, and second, the movement of the Brooklyn, his flagship, in a curve away from the advancing enemy, when Cervera's fleet came out of Santiago harbor. As to the latter, his reason is all-sufficient. The Brooklyn, had she kept on her original course, would have been between the enemy and the eastward vessels of our fleet, and thus have prevented them from using their guns on the Spaniards. And he claims, with reason, that the maneuver of the Brooklyn enabled the Spanish fleet to be crushed with amazing celerity.

As the bluff old sea-dog well said in his official report, "the victory was big enough for all." The people hold Schley in honor for his work on that glorious day, and no official antagonism nor the jealousy of other naval officers will be able to make them change their high opinion of him.

The end-of-the-century dispute caused just as much trouble one hundred years ago as it is doing now, among those people who prefer to figure out a theory rather than ascertain the fact. The Leavenworth Times has discovered the following bit of doggerel, written on the morning of January 1, 1801. The versifier solved the problem correctly, and rhymed his conclusions as follows:

Precisely at twelve o'clock last night
The eighteenth century took its flight,
Full many an aching head
Has racked its brain, its ink is shed
To prove by metaphysics fine
That one hundred means but ninety-nine,
While others at such wisdom wondered,
But took one more to make a hundred.

There is already a strong suspicion that the new President of France differs from the most of her alleged statesmen in possessing a good supply of common sense.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

At Manila.

The troops of Aguinaldo ordered to sneak through our lines during the excitement caused by the firing of Manila on the night of the 22d, got into an awful trap. Gen. Otis and the officers and men under his command were equal to the grave emergency created by the effort to fire the city and begin a massacre. The troops in Manila fought fire and lurking assassins all night, and went out in the morning to dislodge the force that had intrenched within our lines. Of the Filipino force, 50 were killed and wounded and 200 made prisoners. The ramaining 300 probably escaped to tell the tale of their adventure. It is to be regretted that our forces were obliged to slaughter the savage fools, but there was no other course. And the sooner they are reduced to submission by the sword the better.

An interesting feature of the news from the Philippines this week is the announcement of the submission of the inhabitants of the island of Negros to the American authority. The flag of the United States has been hoisted over the town and a deputation of the population has put the island unreservedly under American rule.

Troops Going Forward.

The War department is arranging to dispatch still more reinforcements to Manila. The Third, Fourth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry are now there or on the way, and the Sixth and Ninth infantry have been ordered to sail from San Francisco by March 15. The force at Manila includes the California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota, Kansas, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington and Oregon volunteer infantry regiments, the Third artillery, the Utah battery and the Fourth cavalry. The Eighteenth infantry, First Tennessee infantry and a battery of the Third artillery are at Iloilo.

The Oregon.

Admiral Dewey asks for the Oregon "for political reasons." The navy department has done well in publishing his dispatch. It will be notice to those whom it may concern that there is to be no trifling. If any European power is interfering, the presence of the Oregon will enable Admiral Dewey to make some remarks of a peremptory nature. The matter can be left to him.

The Oregon is on the way, but can not reach Manila before March 10. She is probably already ten days out from Honolulu. The gunboat Yorktown has reached Manila. The cruiser Charleston and gunboat Petrel have been sent on a cruise around the islands.

Celebrating Freedom.

Cuban enthusiasm over the deliverance of the islands from Spain was at last given full play on February 24, at Havana. Gen. Maximo Gomez entered the city escorted by Maj. Gen. Ludlow and staff, and at the head of 2,000 Cuban troops. The people of Havana went wild with enthusiasm, making the arrival of the Cuban leader a triumphal entry. The city was given up to festivities in honor of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the final struggle for Cuban independence.

Faure's Funeral.

The funeral of the late President Felix Faure was one of the most imposing ever seen in Paris. The route to the cemetery was lined by police and guarded by troops, and there was no hostile demonstration. The new President, M. Loubet, walked in the funeral procession, and made many friends by his resolute bearing. No representative of the United States took part in the ceremonies.

Dewey and Admiral.

The bill reviving the rank of admiral, for the benefit of Rear Admiral Dewey, having been amended by the House naval committee so as to revive also the rank of vice admiral for the benefit of Rear Admiral Sampson, the friends of Dewey last week by an unexpected move foiled this attempt to involve the popular hero of Manila in the Sampson-Schley controversy. A bill creating only the rank of admiral was offered as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill, and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate.

George Dewey will be the third admiral of the United States navy, the others having been David G. Farragut and David D. Porter, the two most prominent naval heroes of the civil war, for whose benefit the rank was created by Congress to last only during their lifetime. It is somewhat singular, in view of the great exploits of the navy in the war of 1812, and later, that it had never had even a rear admiral down to the time of the civil war. Before that the chief commanders ranked as commodores, and the senior captains when in command of squadrons, were designated as flag officers.

The highest naval rank, that of full admiral, corresponds to that of general in the army; a vice admiral is relatively the equal of a lieutenant general, and a rear admiral of a major general. In the British navy the old classes of admirals of the red, white and blue, according to their flag distinctions, were long ago abolished, but there is still a higher rank than Admiral in that service, chiefly bestowed on veterans as a special honor and known as admiral of the fleet, which corresponds to the highest military rank, that of field marshal.

The Beef Scandal.

One good thing, at least, may come out of the army beef scandal. We are now finding out a good deal that was not publicly known about the preparation of food supplies for the market. Borax or baracic acid is figuring largely in the reports, and it is said that it is used not only on meats but in the preparation of opened oysters for shipment. It is not yet shown that the acid is present in sufficient quantities to do any harm, but the fact of its general use will stimulate further inquiries.

Russianizing Finland.

The Bear That Walks Like a Man is now making a few peaceful footprints in Scandinavia. From the Czar a decree has gone forth for the Russification of Finland. It provides for an increase of the Russian forces, the extension of conscription, and makes Russian obligatory and the official language. The Swedish professors at Helsingfors university have been replaced by Russians. Another dispatch from Stockholm says that "the new Russian general of Finland has at length forced the Finnish senate to promulgate the decree of Emperor Nicholas, recently issued, depriving the Finnish parliament of the exclusive rights heretofore enjoyed. He threatened, in the event of refusal, to proclaim a stat of siege and to introduce a force of Russian troops into the duchy." As far as the parliament of the duchy is concerned, the "Czar of Peace" might have simply said: "We can see its Finnish."

Encouraging Aguinaldo.

According to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "the government detectives have positive knowledge that Agoncillo has not only been constantly in receipt of American encouragement, information and advice, but he has been supplied with money for use in influencing public opinion and in hindering the execution of the government's plans and policies. Many of the documents put forth in Aguinaldo's name are said to have been written in this country, not by Agoncillo and his fellow-delegates, but by certain misguided men of wealth and high official position in this country." This is an ugly accusation. It does not require much imagination to make it as ugly as a gallows-tree. The Blade will not believe without proof that these "misguided" men have been guilty of such conduct since fighting began between the Filipinos and the Americans, but it has not the slightest doubt that they did resort to such tactics before the insurgents' attack on Manila and the flight of Agoncillo from Washington. Even with that qualification, it is an ugly accusation.

The Egg Famine.

The egg famine deserves to be classed as one of the most serious results of the long protracted cold wave. The financial losses have been considerable, to say nothing of the inconveniences of depriving the population of this staple article of food. Some years ago Edward Atkinson attempted to arrive at the value of the annual egg crop with the result that he found it more important than either the leaf tobacco, the barley, rye, rice or many other notable products of American farms. Abundant as is the yield of eggs, and low as is the price, he estimated the annual value at $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, which is more than double the worth of ordinary crops of barley or tobacco and many times the value of rye and buckwheat crops. Taking the lowest figure of $40,000,000 the average trade in eggs would be about $800,000 a week, and it can be imagined what it means to have the consumption cut half in two for two weeks as the case is now. As a rule the increased price does not much interfere with the sale, for eggs at two or three cents apiece are still not an expensive article of food as compared with beef, but it is always the case when the price is very high that few are to be had on any terms. It is certainly within the bounds of reason to say that the severe weather which has stopped the production of eggs virtually for two weeks has meant a loss of a million dollars, no inconsiderable item.

The Next Census.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the twelfth census. It is clearly the duty of the Senate to strike out that part of it which permits the appointment of employes without civil service examinations. There should be no revival of the old spoils system.

But there are several respects in which the House bill is a great improvement upon the census bills of other years. In the first place the census is to be taken under the management of a census bureau, instead of under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. In the second place, the inquiries of the census proper are restricted to population, mortality and manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industries and products. Of course, in these general divisions many details are embraced.

COLONEL DUBOCE, THE HERO OF PACO.

Col. Victor D. Duboce, of the First California volunteers, performed a feat of daring in the second battle of Manila which will pass into history with the sinking of the Merrimac and the last charge at El Caney. The Filipinos were entrenched at Paco. The road to Paco was lined with native huts filled with native sharpshooters. Col. Duboce was ordered to take his Californians, a handful of men, and clear the village of the enemy. He drove the sharpshooters from their huts and burned the buildings. The enemy made a last stand in Paco church and convent, firing from their upper stories. To dislodge them seemed impossible. Col. Duboce, taking a few volunteers, and under heavy fire, dashed into the church, scattered coal oil over the interior, set that on fire and then retreated. That a single man of the heroic little party escaped with his life is miraculous. But Duboce brought his men off, and then, with Cos. L and G, of the California volunteers, charged the burning church and fought the enemy in the flames, driving them back and capturing Paco.

He has long been connected with the California National Guard. When he enlisted for service in Manila he gave up a lucrative position in San Francisco. He is an amateur photographer of local fame. In social and fraternal circles he is prominent.

Col. Duboce is built on Shafterian lines, his weight being considerably in excess of 200 pounds. Because of his fine proportions and fine daring as an equestrian he was selected to lead many a parade on San Francisco holidays.

He is a typical soldier, blunt and stubborn, without fear and unchangable. In speech he is clumsy, and it is said of him that he "always says the wrong thing at the right time."

Col. Duboce loves his home, and at his residence on Baker street there is a pretty little wife who eagerly awaits all news of her husband. She was the happiest woman in San Francisco when shown the dispatches detailing her husband's brave feat.

REV. S. J. BARROWS, NEW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, who has been selected by the President as successor to John Russell Young, the late librarian of congress, is highly esteemed among his fellow congressmen and they have warmly congratulated him upon his good fortune. He is a man of many parts. Office boy, student, reporter, newspaper correspondent, private secretary, theologue, pastor, editor, congressman—these are the successive steps by which he has come into the present coveted position. His career has been marked for industry, and his sterling character and adherence to principle have won him hosts of friends. A review of his life presents great extremes. At the age of 9 he was an office boy in the establishment of Hoe, the newpaper press inventor; at 20 a newspaper correspondent at Washington, and toward the close of the war private secretary to Secretary of State Seward; at 30 a theological student at Cambridge, at 32 correspondent of the New York Tribune with Indian expeditions in the Yellowstone and Black Hills, at 35 pastor in the Congregational church at Dorchester, Mass.; at 40 editor of the Christian Register, and at 55 congressman to the Fifty-fifth national assembly, representing the Tenth Massachusetts district.

Although Mr. Barrows makes modest claims as to library experience, he is a scholar, whose associations for many years have been with libraries and literary workers, and from this experience and companionship he knows what features are most desired in a library by persons who have to use it continually. For the work of preparing the exhaustive catalogues and ready reference bibliographies of the thousand and one topics that are likely to come up in connection with the work of congress and for marshaling the date in accessible and usable form Mr. Barrows has probably no superior. He has a naturally alert mind, trained in the examination of public questions by contact and experience of many years, and unquestionably is well able to assist the seekers after knowledge among the nation's legislators at the capital.

MOST DIABOLICAL KNIFE IN AMERICA.

Here is probably the most dangerous knife ever brought to the notice of the police. It was captured a few days ago from a man who is believed to be a leader of the dreaded Mafia.

Most knives have to be used in such a way that, with the forearm and upper arm, a series of three levers is formed. This weapon, in use, becomes simply a prolongation of the forearm, obliterating one of the levers.

The consequence is that this captured knife can be used for straight punching as no other weapon can. The handle is set on the blade like the head of a T, and the blade projects between the fingers.

The blade is of exquisitely tempered steel, so hard that a file barely scratches it. Nothing could stand against this knife. Even a weakling, with one punch, could drive the blade through the skull or breast bone.

The police say they have never seen such a weapon before. They call it a gimlet knife.

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 993—DORCAS APRON.

Size—Medium. This practical pattern is as simple as such a thing can be made, and has not a single band or button to

get out of order. Checked and corded lawns make the most serviceable white aprons, and all kinds of ginghams are suitable. Blue denim has been adopted by art students, and has the recommendation of bearing the hardest usage. There are but two seams in the pattern, and the pockets should be stitched on the side breadths before the seams are sewed. An inch wide bias band makes the neatest finish for the edges, and should be carried round the entire apron. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1516—EUGENE WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. As the season advances one sees that the round waists are coming more and more into vogue, even for street suits. Where they are used for street suits there is usually, however, some out door effect given. In the Eugene a plain, tight-fitting pattern is used. The outside

of the back is made plain, with a short, slightly curved yoke. The front is a double-breasted Eton, cut low and rounded off to reveal a wide vest of tucked or corded goods. The waist opens in the front. A pretty combination if materials would be brown whipcord, dark sapphire blue velvet, and pale coffee colored silk.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It wil save trouble and delay.

NO. 1519—"1899" SHIRT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—This is the newest shirt waist, the one that will be most worn, in fact the "swell" model for all plain shirt waists for the present season. The 1899 waist is cut with a single point yoke in the back. The yoke has a seam down the center, which is opened and double stitched. The lower part of the back is laid in five half-inch box-plaits. Under the arms the waist fits as smooth as a basque. The fronts are cut with three tucks or plaits, three-eighths of an inch wide, at the neck and belt. Where it is desired to have fullness over the bust the fronts should be cut

wider and then added width taken up in the tucks. A plain, scant shirt sleeve is used. The cuff is three inches deep, and has rounded corners. All sorts of materials are made up after this design—velvet, silk, flannel, pique and gingham. When wash goods are used the material is usually cut to fit plain across the bust and starched like a regular shirt bosom. Linen collars are worn with these waists. Either plain bands or turn-over collars. Narrow ribbon bands rolling over a ribbon stock are also used. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1503—CHRISTINE FROCK.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years.—A very plain, but pretty, school frock for a little girl of eight, ten or twelve, is given in the Christine pattern. The round waist, which is slightly full at the belt, front and back, is trimmed over the shoulders with two shaped velvet ruffles. A yoke effect is

given by velvet bands, and there is a chic little velvet bow at the left. The skirt is cut with gored front and circular sides, and like most of the new skirts for little girls, is left untrimmed. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

Custom House Figures Show a Large Increase.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The custom house figures at Honolulu for the year 1898, have just been compiled. They show a large increase both of exports and imports. The total value of the exports was $17,346,744 against $16,021,775 for 1897. The value of the imports, including specie, was $11,650,890, as against $7,682,628 in 1897, an increase of $3,968,262.

Half of the increase was an increase in imports from the United States. The increase in imports from Great Britain and Germany comes next in amount, those from Great Britain being $421,495 and from Germany, $159,111. The customs duties collected were $896,975 as against $708,493 for 1897.

There came to the islands during the year 17,229 persons (not including naval or military forces) and there departed, 7,533, leaving a net gain of population through immigration of 9,916.

Castine at Port Said.

Port Said, Feb. 22.—The United States gunboat Castine has arrived here on her way to Manila to reinforce Dewey's fleet.

News of the Week.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTEMPT TO BURN MANILA MADE BY INSURGENTS.

Foiled by the Americans—City is Now Quiet—Admiral Dewey Asks for the Oregon.

Manila, Feb. 23.—Last night was one of terror to thousands of the inhabitants of Manila, the rebels making good their oft-repeated threats to the extent of burning acres of buildings, wounding an officer and three men by firing through windows during the excitement.

At 8 o'clock an incendiary fire occurred in a block of brick buildings occupied by Chinese on the Calle La Coste, in the Santa Cruz district. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the inflammability of the structures caused the blaze to spread with alarming rapidity. The city fire department was hopelessly incompetent and the English volunteer brigade from Santa Mesa was summoned and with a modern engine pumping adequate streams from the canal, succeeded, after four hours' work, in getting the blaze under control. Meantime the entire block and the greater part of two others across the street was completely gutted. Hundreds of inhabitants were rendered homeless.

The Chinese and natives lined the adjacent streets, while hundreds more fearing a general conflagration, saved their furniture and other portable goods, within a radius of a quarter of a mile, when the alarm was first given.

General Hughes personally superintended the police arrangements. The whole city was thoroughly patrolled and guards were doubled. Every available van was dispatched to the region of the fire. Impediments were placed in the way of the firemen and the hose was cut five different times. This resulted in all the natives being driven off the streets, those in the immediate vicinity of the blaze being corraled in vacant lots and guarded until the excitement was over. In many instances the natives were insolent and paid no regard to the orders given them and the soldiers were compelled to use harsh measures. The butts of their rifles and their bayonets was freely applied.

The danger from live electric light wires necessitated the closing of the circuit in the burning region, and the only light in certain parts of the city was that furnished by the blaze.

Another Blaze.

Shortly after midnight, another big fire was started in the Tondo district, where the natives are thickest; and when the firemen and soldiers attempted to work a regular fusillade of rifle and revolver shots were fired from the windows and roofs of the buildings.

The firemen, escorted by soldiers, proceeded to clean out the houses, while the fire was unheeded. The Thirteenth Minnesota were reinforced by detachments from the Third infantry, the Second Oregon, the Third artillery and the Tenth Pennsylvania. Bullets flew in every street in the Tondo and Binondo districts, causing the most intense excitement.

Captain Robinson, of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, and three men were wounded.

Many timid persons, imagining that the rebels had affected an entrance through the American lines and was advancing into the city hurried frantically from their houses, only to be stopped at the first corner by a guard. The sounding of a native bugle call, immediately preceding the firing lent color to the story. Thousands of Chinese crossed the brigades and plaza under fire, hurrying with their bundles to the Chinese consulate. All night long the fire spread through the Tondo district, sweeping away rows of houses and devastating acres of territory.

The damage is inestimable. With daylight punitive measures were decided upon, and the Americans, although tired after their sleepless night's work, soon cleared the district of every native after a slight resistance.

With daylight his morning the enemy commenced worrying tactics at various parts of the American line, apparently for the purpose of withdrawing attention from affairs inside the city.

An attempt was made to rush through our extreme left, near Caloocan, but it was promptly checked by a hot and effective musketry and artillery fire.

More Fighting.

In the meantime small bodies of rebels, evidently some of those engaged last night in the cowardly work at Tondo, spread out between the city and the outposts. Every available man was sent to drive them away, with the result that there was desultory firing all the morning.

From 6 to 10:30 a. m., the United States duble-turreted monitor Monadnock joined in the engagement, hurling ten-inch shells over the American lines into bodies of the enemy as indicated by the signal corps.

So far, our casualties are one man killed and ten men wounded.

At 11 o'clock there were sharp engagements at the Chinese cemetery and at San Pedro Macati almost simultaneously, but the artillery fire from both positions drove the enemy back.

From the high towers of the city fires can be seen burning at a dozen different points outside. Some of these are probably due to the Monadnock's shells.

It is currently reported that the natives have threatened to burn Escolata and the walled city to-night.

Scores of rebels have been arrested in the Tondo district. A band of sixty rebels, having two carloads of arms and accoutrements, was captured in a house.

Business is temporarily suspended.

TROUBLE AVERTED

By Prompt Action On Part of Americans.

Washington, Feb. 24.—General Otis to-day cabled the War department as follows:

Manila, Feb. 24.—Scandia arrived last night. On nights 21st and 22d and yesterday morning insurgent troops gained access to outskirts of city behind our lines. Many in hiding and about one thousand entrenched themselves. Completely routed yesterday with loss of killed and wounded about 500 and 200 prisoners. Our loss very slight. City quiet, confidence restored, business progressing. (signed) OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 24.—Owing to the wholesale arrests of all suspected Filipinos yesterday, and the clearance of the streets at 7 o'clock last night, the threatened renewal of the scenes of the previous night did not occur. With the exception of a few shots fired in the neighborhood of the penitentiary the city was as quiet as possible.

Outside Manila the rebels were very active. Near Caloocan the brigade commanded by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis had several lively skirmishes with the rebels. But at daylight the enemy was driven back with severe loss.

The feeling in this city is much improved to-day, and business generally has been resumed. Excellent order is maintained by General Hughes' police force which is universally commended.

The United States transport Scandia, with the Twentieth Infantry on board, has arrived here from San Francisco, which port she left on January 26.

All duties on importations of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats have been temporarily suspended.

Orders have been issued to enforce the provisional customs tariff at Iloilo, and the following officers have been appointed to conduct the civil affairs of Iloilo: Major Theodore Stomberg, treasurer; Capt. J. T. Evans, collector of customs; Ensign L. H. Everhart, port captain; E. C. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, collector of revenue.

Dewey Wants the Oregon.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following dispatches have been received at the navy department:

"Manila, Feb. 24.—For political reasons, the Oregon should be sent here at once. DEWEY."

"Manila, Feb. 24.—The Yorktown has arrived. The Charleston and Petrel are cruising around the Philippine islands. Affairs are more quiet. DEWEY."

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—The Oregon arrived at Hilo on February 4, and at Honolulu on February 5. The Iris and Scindia arrived on the 12th." "GIFFEN."

Mr. Giffen is dispatch agent of the department.

MAINTAINING ORDER.

Natives Will Not Be Given Opportunity for Another Outbreak.

Manila, Feb. 25.—The military police have raided several suspected houses in various districts, capturing small bodies of 20 to 30 persons in each place. This and the 7 o'clock ordinance is effectually dispelling the fears of a threatened outbreak of the natives, who do not dare to appear on the streets after dark. The feeling in the city has decidedly improved, although the Chinese are still timorous. Hundreds of applicants for cedulus besiege the register's office, the natives apparently being under the impression that their possession insures them from interference and the ignominy of being searched for arms on the street.

It is generally believed that the disastrous attempts to attack the city and destroy property, the Filipinos themselves being the worst sufferers, will prevent their recurrence, but every precaution is being taken to deal with an emergency if it arises.

The insurance agents refuse to entertain any claims on account of Wednesday night's fires. They intimate that Gen. Otis, having guaranteed the safety of life and property of the inhabitants of Manila, is responsible for these claims.

Outside of the city, the sharpshooters about Caloocan are very annoying. Six men belonging to the brigade commanded by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis have been wounded since midnight. All is quiet elsewhere.

The German first-class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has arrived here.

More Philippine Spite.

Hong Kong, Feb. 27.—The Filipino government has issued another virulent anti-American decree, in which the following passages occur:

"The American guns respect neither honor nor property, but barbarously massacre women and children.

"Manila has witnessed the most horrible outrages, confiscating the properties and savings of the people at the point of the bayonet, and shooting the defenseless, accompanied by odious acts of abomination, repugnant barbarism and racial hatred worse than the doings in Carolina. Unless you conjure a holy war for independence, you are only worthy to be slaves and pariahs. Proclaim before the civilized world that you will fight to the death against American treachery and brute force. Even the women should fight if necessary.

"American professions and promises are pure hypocrisy. They covet the spoils of this patrimony of our race, wishing to implant here a more irritating and barbarous dominion than in the past."

Casualty List.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following report was received from Gen. Miles today:

"Manila, Feb. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington:—Following are the deaths since the last weekly report, February 18:

"Private James S. Morris, Co. M, First Tennessee, variola; 19, Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington, acute interocolitis; Private William F. Stanley, Co. F, First Montana, malarial fever; 20, Arthur Ramsey, Co. F, First Colorado, spinal meningitis; Robert I. Vaneman, I, Thirteenth Minnesota, variola; Henry K. Saunders, Co. H, Thirteenth infantry, dysentery; 21, Corporal Harry R. L. Stroud, Co. L, First Washington, dysentery; Private James Ganong, Co. D, First Idaho, variola; 22, Jacob Hath, Co. H, Fourteenth infantry, variola; Adolph Agidius, Co. F, First Idaho, dysentery; 24, Albert Haviland, Co. F, First Colorado, variola.

"Died of wounds received in the action 18, First Sergt. W. H. Cook, Co. F, First Nebraska; 19, Private Eli E. Clampitt, Co. G, Third artillery; 20, John Sorenson, Co. L, First Montana; 21, Edward Day, Co. A, First Nebraska; 24, John Alley, Co. D, First Nebraska. OTIS."

AMERICAN TRAITORS

Are Giving Aid to the Rebels of the Philippines.

Hong Kong, Feb. 23.—Traitorous Americans are aiding the Philippine insurgents to smuggle arms from Asiatic coast cities, and giving assistance to them in many other ways.

Verbal messages to the Filipinos, sent through rebel agents in Washington, are stirring up the natives to continue the struggle against the United States authority.

Agoncillo's dispatches are leading the Filipinos to believe that President McKinley intends to treat with them.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The fact that traitorous Americans are aiding insurgents to smuggle arms has been known here for some days. General Otis informed the war department of this fact.

That messages were sent to the Philippines urging them to revolt is not credited.

It is believed, however, that inflammatory remarks made prior to the ratification of the peace treaty, and since, have been conveyed to the Filipinos, who have assumed that they were intended to encourage them in fighting.

Casualties.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The war department to-day received the following:

Manila, Feb. 23.—Adjutant General Washington:—Casualties caused by insurgent's sharpshooters yesterday and to-day in district of Tondo and Binondo Mablo: Thirteenth Minnesota, wounded, Company C, Capt. Noyes C. Robinson, lip, moderately severe; Sergt. George K. Shepard, leg, moderate; Private Thomas F. Caldin, shoulder, severe; George S. Wooding, thigh, severe, Company D, Orton G. Grinnell, arm pit, severe; Private Enoch Davis, Company H, First Nebraska, self-inflicted accident, severe; Private McVay, Company A, South Dakota, doing well, fourth toe, right, amputate. (Signed) OTIS.

AMERICAN CONTROL

Has Been Cheerfully Accepted by Negros Islanders.

Manila, Feb. 22.—While the guns on the city walls and those on board the ships of Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet in the bay fired a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, four commissioners from the island of Negros had an interview with Maj. Gen. Otis and informed him that the American flag had already been raised over that island, and that its inhabitants were ready, anxious and willing to accept any proposition the Americans might offer. The insurgents have been driven from the island entirely.

Although the Iloilo rebels have given the people of Negros much trouble, especially in the matter of financial assistance demanded by the rebel leaders, the inhabitants of Negros have persistently held aloof, and now, through the commissioners, announced that they wanted the advice and help of Gen. Otis. The latter assured them that the Americans would provide an acceptable government, and in the meantime he instructed them not to pay the rebels anything. The Negros commisioners were delighted with their reception.

The United States cruiser Charleston is coaling here, preparatory to starting on a cruise.

The United States gunboat Bennington arrived here to-day from the island of Guam.

The United States transport St. Paul has arrived here from Iloilo, but she did not bring any news of importance.

MONADNOCK'S BIG SHELLS

Dislodge and Rout One Party of Insurgents.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is said at the war and navy departments that there is no truth in the rumor set afloat that Dewey had fired on a German vessel, and the navy department says there is no probability that additional ships will be ordered to reinforce Dewey.

Outpost Skirmishes.

Manila, Feb. 28.—10:10 a. m.—The rebels at Malabon fired upon the Cruiser Callao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monadnock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over two thousand of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Padacan by an officer of the Washington volunteers. The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten days' cruise, presumably looking for filibusters.

It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports.

Everything was absolutely quiet last night both inside and outside the city.

The commissioners appointed by President McKinley to study the conditions in the islands, are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties to-day are Captain David S. Elliott, of Company G, 20th Kansas Volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. They are both seriously wounded. They were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters near Caloocan.

A battalion of the 23rd United States Infantry relieved the battalion of the California volunteers at San Pedro Macati to-day. The latter will be ordered to embark on the transport St. Paul to-morrow.

Troops for Cebu.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The following cablegram was to-day received at the War department:

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Battalion 23d infantry sailed for Cebu the 26th instant; battalion California volunteers sails for Negros to-morrow; everything quiet here for the past three days. (Signed.) OTIS."

MORE TROOPS

Will at Once Be Sent to General Otis at Manila.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The War department has arranged to despatch further reinforcements to Gen. Otis at Manila. The regiments selected are the 9th infantry, now at New York, and the 6th infantry at San Antonio, Texas. Both these regiments will go by way of San Francisco. It is expected that the transports taking them will be able to leave by March 15th.

Coaling Station at Cavite.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Rear Admiral Dewey has informed the navy department that he has deposited 18,000 tons of coal at Cavite, Manila, making that point a first class coaling station for the use of United States ships.

"WAR TAX" FRAUD.

Sharpers Get Money From Patriotic, but Ignorant Farmers.

Wymore, Neb., Feb. 28.—The latest scheme to swindle farmers being worked in this section is the collection of a "war tax" from the more ignorant class of agriculturists.

The swindlers travel singly, and when they have selected their victim they present their authority, consisting of printed blank receipts and a printed copy of a purported revenue law requiring farmers to pay a certain per cent. on the value of their property for war tax purposes, after which they proceed to collect whatever amount they are able to get from the farmer.

During the past week a large number of Bohemian farmers have exhibited these receipts for amounts ranging from $4 to $15. It is estimated that the farmers of Gage county have been mulcted out of several hundred dollars.

Preparing for Arctic Voyages.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Four steamers of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company are preparing for a voyage to the Arctic. The vessels are the Narwhal, Grampus, Belena and Thrasher. The barks Wanderer and Mermaid will also go to the far north this season.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

FINANCIERING FOR HEALTH

What the New Discovery in Medical Science Proves.

Your Health Depends on Your Kidneys.

To test the Merits of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

If you wish to be rich in health, you should be as careful of your kidneys as a good financier is of his cash capital.

Your kidneys are your capital.

Your health depends principally on them.

If you can keep THEM well, you may possess your health in safety.

Now, by this is not meant that good financiering for health is to overlook all the other organs and merely look after the kidneys.

Your other organs may need care—but your kidneys most, because they do most.

If you are sick, begin with your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

The immediate symptoms and first proofs of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, heart trouble, pain in the limbs, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, bladder irritation, suppression of urine, obliged to pass water often day and night, worn-out, tired feeling, lack of ambition.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of untiring effort and research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer.

It is pleasant to take, and can be purchased at most drug stores or medicine dealers in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles.

Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless, too poor to purchase relief, and has proven so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Toledo Weekly Blade, who have not already tried it, may have a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root and thus test for themselves its wonderful curative properties.

If you will send your name and full address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., a sample bottle will be sent, absolutely free by mail, post-paid, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root.

If you take advantage of this generous offer and write for a free sample bottle, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, all recommend them. Price 25 cents.

VIEW IN APIA, SAMOA.

SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Opposing Interests in a War of Proclamations.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 24.—The steamer Miowera arrived yesterday and brought mail advices from Samoa via Sydney, which state that after the scene in the Apia court house, when the British and American consuls showed they were stronger than Germany, three cheers were given for the United States consul for standing by British Consul Maxse. In response Consul Osborne said it was his duty to stand by the chief justice and his decision in the king case, and he would do so. It was true that he had no man-of-war in Apia harbor to call to his assistance, but there were plenty of United States men-of-war in the background, "and don't you forget it," he added.

At Apia the interval of waiting for instructions from Europe is being filled up by a war of proclamations issued by the German consuls and Dr. Raffael on one side, and by the British consul, the American consul, and Capt. Sturdee, of H. M. S. Porpoise, on the other. Capt. Sturdee issued a proclamation stating that if Chief Justice Chambers was not allowed to hold court, the Porpoise would fire on the town, and in view of the possibilities, British and American subjects were therefore requested to take shelter on board the Porpoise, if they so desired.

German Consul Rose issued a proclamation declining to recognize Chief Justice Chambers, and saying that the provincial government was entitled to fulfill all functions of the government. He would therefore decline to recognize any acts of Chambers as legal or valid. British Consul Maxse and United States Consul Osborne issued a joint reply saying that Chambers was the chief justice and any one else assuming to act did so in violation of the Berlin treaty. They claimed that the provincial government was intended to be only temporary.

DANGER POINT

Was Never Reached in Samoan Difficulty—Chambers Will Be Recalled.

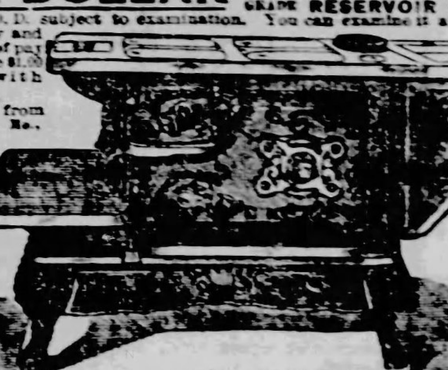
New York, Feb. 27.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

As indicating the friendly purpose of the German government to bring the Samoan controversy to a settlement satisfactory to the United States, it is learned that Herr Salf, the newly-elected president of the municipal council of Apia, will come to the United States before proceeding to his post, to confer with Secretary Hay and other administration officials. It was stated that the Samoan question had never been at a danger point, as has been reported, but fault has been displayed on both sides, and Germany and the United States propose to take action to restore order. Herr Rose will, in all probability, be removed, and Chief Justice Chambers is expected to be recall.

Supplies for Manila Troops.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The transport Roanoke sailed for Manila yesterday with a full cargo of supplies for the troops. She took away 85 recruits for the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third infantry.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad and we will send you this BIG 250-POUND NEW 1899 PATTERN HIGH-GRADE RESERVOIR COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfecty satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of pay the freight agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $13.75 less the $1.00 sent with order, $12.75, and freight charges.



At $13.75 we can ship this stove from Newark, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Hannibal, Mo., or Chattanooga, Tenn., the point nearest you, we have them stored at these points, and $1.25 will pay the freight about 500 miles from any of these points.

THIS STOVE IS SIZE No. 8, made extra large, cut long centers with support, heavy covers, heavy sectional fire back, patent shaking and dumping grate, extra large ash pit with ash pan, patent oven door kicker, outside oven shelf, handsome base, large porcelain lined reservoir, nickel pannel on oven doors, tin lined oven doors, economical in the use of fuel and an excellent baker; oven is 18x19x11½ inches. BURNS Soft Coal, Hard Coal or Wood, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a PERFECT WOOD BURNER.

WRITE for FREE STOVE CATALOGUE.

A WRITTEN BINDING GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY STOVE, and we guarantee safe delivery to your home, and we can furnish any repairs in the years to come.

DON'T DELAY. ORDER TO-DAY. WE WILL SAVE YOU $10.00.

ADDRESS SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

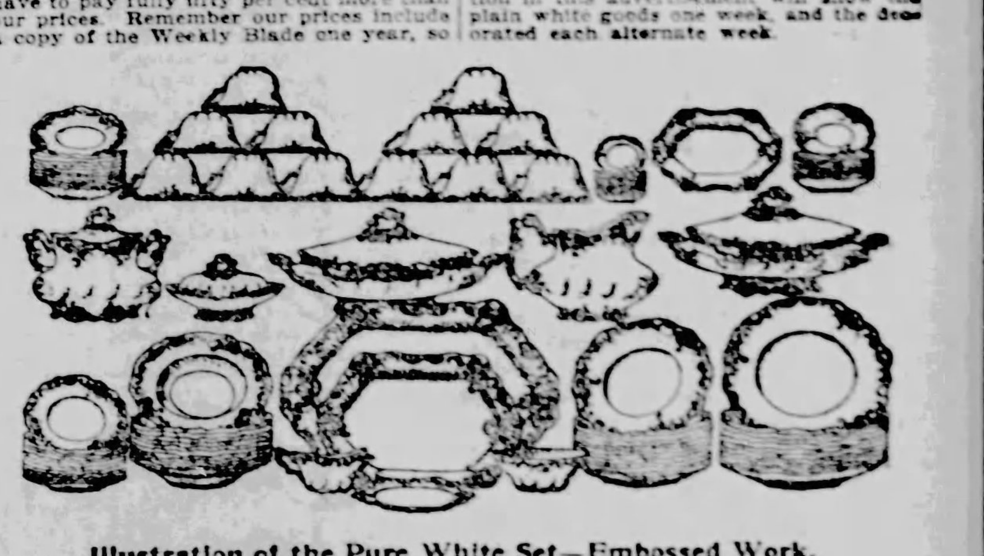


Illustration of the Pure White Set—Embossed Work.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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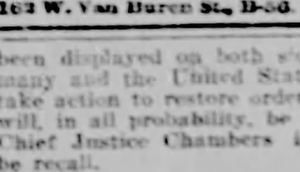

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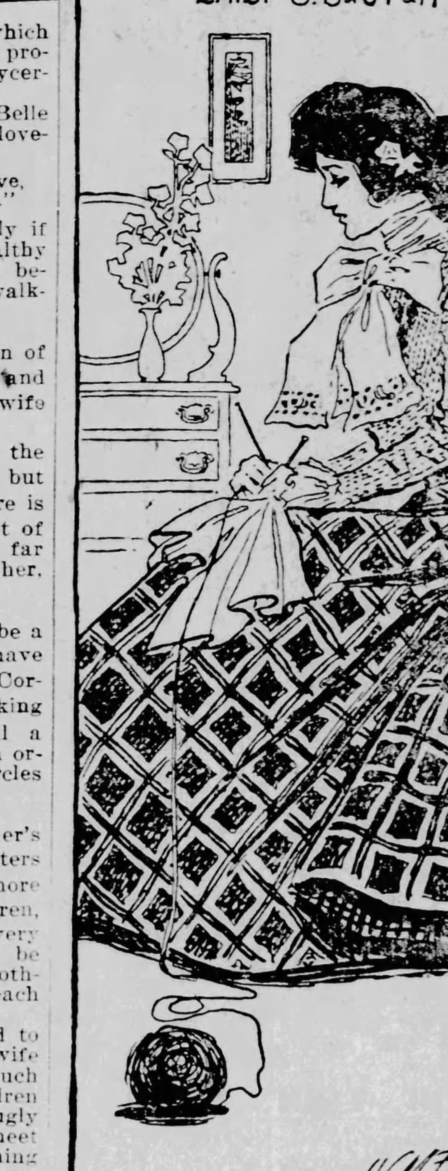
THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON



IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we could know
Which of us, dear, would be first to go;
Which would be first to breast the swelling tide,
And step alone upon the other side,
If we could know.

If it were you,
Should I walk softly, keeping death in view?
Should I my love to you more oft express?
Or should I grieve you, darling, any less
If it were you?

If it were I,
Should I improve the moments slipping by?
Should I more closely follow God's great plan?
Be filled with sweeter charity to man,
If it were I?

If I could know!
We cannot, dearest, and 'tis better so.
I should forget, just as I do to-day,
And walk along the same old stumbling way,
If I could know.

I would not know,
Which of us, darling, will be first to go.
I only wish the space may not be long
Between the parting and the greeting song;
But when, or where, or how we're called to go—
I would not know.

THE CHANGE WHICH HAS COME

A curious, as well as a wide, difference exists between a newspaper printed even a quarter-century ago and one of to-day. Put the one back still farther to a half-century and the contrast is still greater. I am not referring now to the improvement in mechanical devices, the advancement in the art of printing, but in the reading matter which marks the existing conditions, socially, politically, spiritually. One can only begin to realize in some such way how "the great world spins forever down the ringing grooves of change."

In the old paper, among other noticeable things, references to woman's societies and clubs are conspicuous by their absence, for the very good reason that there were few, if any. Woman's Suffrage was only in its earliest beginnings, and challenged little attention from the newspapers beyond ridicule. The number of women who dared to openly espouse the cause was small, and there were only rarely to be found enough in a community to form a society and hold regular meetings. There were church sewing societies to help raise the money to pay off a debt or to support the minister, but a club of women meeting for the purpose of study, or for literary improvement, or philanthropy, was practically unknown, and consequently no records of that kind reached the newspaper.

The change from then to now is a great one. To-day every little hamlet has its literary society, its reform club, its educational association, and in larger places they are proportionally numerous. A glance over the organizations represented in the National Council of Women which met recently in Washington is enough to assure one, that the women of the nation are not only thinking upon subjects of vital importance to humanity, but they are centralizing their thought in a way to influence action in many directions.

One thing is especially noticeable in the long list of clubs given, and that is their universal trend towards practically promoting the higher things of life, or those tending to better social and moral conditions. The field of work which women have openly entered is shown to be a broad one, including law, economics, citizenship, social purity, temperance, and all other educational questions of the day which pertain to the true progress of a people, but which, for the most part, until recent years were considered to be the province of men.

The underlying motive of each and all, in fact, was an unselfish one. Individual ambitions there may and must be in these various organizations, but the purpose to be attained is, as a whole, high and noble, and the work being done cannot fail to have splendid result. The study necessary for individual members in order to be able to discuss these vital questions intelligently, enlarges their field of vision, and gives them greater wisdom of action in the perplexities of life.

Very few woman's clubs are organized solely for social pleasures or amusement. And where, as in a few places, there are Woman's Club Houses, they are not built as places to be wholly devoted to eating, drinking and making merry, but to carry forward educational purposes. This does not mean that the social side of life is entirely neglected, but that it is subordinated to the larger matters that affect humanity.

This gathering into clubs by women, this interest in matters outside of domestic life, this earnest consideration of important questions, educational in the largest sense, has caused some fear lest they lose their interest in home and children, unsex themselves, and become masculine in pursuits and pleasures. Now and then, men—they are generally young—enter a protest through the medium of papers and magazines against the pressing forward of women into larger spheres of usefulness and knowledge, and to their seeking the economic independence which they have never had, lest, if encouraged, they will lead to a disinclination to the duties of wife and mother.

This to the thinking woman is an absurdity. She knows that a wider knowledge, more varied interests, and a better understanding of life will deepen her sense of responsibility, and increase her fitness for these positions which nature has made peculiarly her own.

It is true that the desire for a degree of pecuniary independence is becoming stronger and more universal in women, but that has come naturally through changing conditions and is not to be deplored in its finality. It is really a sign of growth in character, of a higher womanhood which will find its expression by the side of man as his friend, coworker and equal in their united lives.

The life of woman in the past has been narrow and circumscribed, as well as dependent. To be the mother of men was held to be glory enough for her. Motherhood is called sacred and so it is, because it means the embodiment of souls for evolution into higher conditions. That it has always hitherto involved subjection and dependence for woman does not prove that these must always continue, nor that they have not had their uses. To-day the woman's movement, as it is called, which is growing in volume constantly, shows that the time has come for a change, in these respects, and this change will be as greatly to the future advantage of man as of woman.

And so, as I said before, there is no need to fear that woman will become less womanly and less worthy, because of her increasing interest and participation in other affairs than those pertaining wholly to the home. She will be a better wife and a wiser mother because of her greater knowledge, her wider outlook upon life. The transition from sex dependence to equality which must come may seem to bring social unrest and confusion, but the end will be happier homes in which the best there is in both men and women will find expression.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

Those who have read this book speak of its helpfulness. It can be had now, with a year's subscription to the Blade, by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio. All who can do a sum in arithmetic will see how much they can save by this combination of desirable things.

THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Interest in this department is certainly reviving. J. J. D. came in this morning with the request that some member of the club send directions for making a Roman stripe for an afghan.

Now, don't all speak at once, but some one speak quickly, and give her the information she seeks.

Mollie, that invaluable aid to the editor, who seems able to "lend a hand" in any department, came to tell The Blade children how they could make some pretty Easter gifts.

These are to be made on white or colored cardboard, with one or more fowls upon them made of feathers, and would be suitable for the front of a whisk-

broom holder or match-scratcher.

Cut a piece of cardboard the size and shape you wish, and draw the outline of a bird, duck or chicken, or, as in the illustration, a family of ostriches.

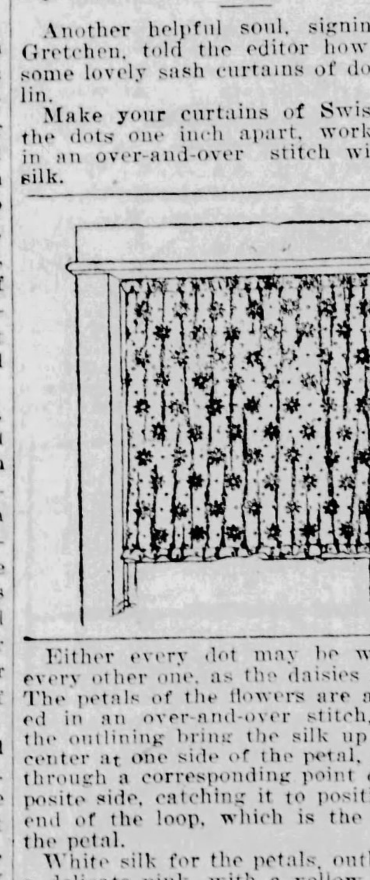
Beginning at the tail, work toward the head, placing the feathers so they overlap, dipping their points in cooked paste or any "sticking stuff" you may have.

Paint the heads, or use the down stripped from the points of some of the larger feathers; use this down also, when making the little chicks.

Cut your feathers to suit your work; a white pigeon on a red or blue card makes a pretty contrast.

Another helpful soul, signing herself Gretchen, told the editor how to make some lovely sash curtains of dotted muslin.

Make your curtains of Swiss, having the dots one inch apart, working them in an over-and-over stitch with wash silk.



Either every dot may be worked, or every other one, as the daisies are made. The petals of the flowers are also worked in an over-and-over stitch, and for the outlining bring the silk up from the center at one side of the petal, and down through a corresponding point on the opposite side, catching it to position at the end of the loop, which is the length of the petal.

White silk for the petals, outlined with a delicate pink, with a yellow center, is a very pretty combination, the alternate dots being worked with the pink.

If preferred, the center of the daisies may be worked in seed stitch, and the alternate dots left plain.

The Cozy-Corner

THE WAY.

Written for the Cozy Corner.

There's a beautiful way our feet may find,
A beautiful way;
The sweet flowers bloom there day by day,
And at our feet the song-birds play
If we are kind.

If our proud hearts were lined and hewn
To measure with love;
To measure as love is measured above
We might more often hear the love
Instead of the loon.

There's many a garden might be pruned
Before the harsh tare
Clambers and climbs up everywhere,
Cheating the poor soul out of its share,
Till it is doomed.

Strip now thy heart of its vesture gay,
And lay it bare;
Heaven enough of its beauty will spare,
To guide thy soul as it doth fare,
The beautiful way.

There was a small "court of inquiry" held in the Cozy Corner this morning, as the members gathered around the grate fire.

Marian asked if any one could send the words of the old song, "Pass Under the Rod," and of a poem beginning, "Happy is the man who has chosen wisdom's way," and evidently being one who believes in giving as well as receiving, she informed the Cornerites that rubbing oil of cinnamon on the affected parts would cure neuralgia and toothache.

An American Woman would like to know what will restore to its natural color, hair that has become gray from headache and neuralgia.

She would also like to know what to do for her little daughter's hair, which seems to be entirely lacking in oily propensities. She has used vaseline, glycerine and bay rum without avail.

Mrs. A. P. A. sends the words to Belle Mahone, and asks for those of the love-song beginning:

"Then come with me and be my love,
For thee the jungle depths I'll rove."

A Little Mother inquired anxiously if there was danger of her rosy, healthy baby of eight and one-half months, becoming bow-legged by standing and walking about clinging to chairs, etc.

In Trouble asks the editor's opinion of a young woman who accepts present and money from a married man, whose wife is bitterly opposed to such action.

Not understanding the case fully, the editor is loath to give an opinion; but there is no doubt that such procedure is not only a great mistake on the part of the young woman, but may lead to far more bitter and lasting trouble for her, than for the slighted wife.

Send for Hobson! There seems to be a great many women and girls that have not been kissed by him, in our Cozy Corner and M. G. R., and they are making a dreadful fuss about it. So, call a meeting, and have them all kissed, in order that we may have peace in our circles once more.—Crisp.

Will you welcome a plain farmer's wife, who is much helped by your letters each week I would like to read more letters on the management of children, and the training of their minds; I very much desire that my children shall be polite and kind, and ask the older mothers of the Corner to help me to teach them to be.

There are fathers who are devoted to their families, yet love to have their wife all to themselves at dinner. In such cases I would suggest giving the children their light meal, and tucking them snugly in bed, giving the wife a chance to meet her husband with H. A. F.'s welcoming kiss. I cannot write upon deep subjects, yet I know from experience that attention given to these hints, will make some home more pleasant.—Bertha L.

I have read so many articles denouncing Hobson and the ladies who ventured out of the ordinary, that I think it time that some one came to their defense, so if you will let me step in a few minutes I will give you my views on the subject.

It seems to me, that as loyal American women, we are doing a great injustice to this brave and generous young man, who risked so much in the interest of that which concerned us all, in discussing him in such a belittling manner.

And don't you think it rather uncharitable toward those of our own sex, to say so many harsh things and make such an ado, over what was after all, a small affair?

The ladies in question broke no laws; perhaps they were mischievously inclined, and in their enthusiasm to do him honor, overdid the matter. I am sure Hobson is the one to complain if any one, so why not let it drop?

It is altogether likely that the kisses he received were of the kind designated by St. Paul as "a holy kiss," against such there is no law, and really I am afraid Hobson will think we are jealous because we did not have the same privilege!

There are other questions that need our attention more than this.—Avis.

I have been reading so many good things in The Blade that I feel an inspiration to acknowledge some of my appreciation.

Reading the sermon by Dr. Talmage, "Help One Another," led me to tell how much help our little home circle has received from the sermons of this most excellent divine.

I read the sermons on Sunday evening, as we are so situated that it is inconvenient to attend church, and every word is listened to from oldest to youngest in our circle.

Dr. Talmage's sermon, like our editor's discourses, are an inspiration to a higher life. How much help I have received from her home talks, I cannot estimate. I extend a hand to Joy, who has touched a secret spring in my heart; but even the mistakes of our youth, made when we were too young to realize the important need of making a right choice, seem trivial, viewed in the light of Christ's magnitude.—Marian.

The editor fancied that every phase of the matrimonial question had been discussed, but to-day in comes A. A. H., with a new version, in which, it seems, the abused wife came out "first in the fray," though she lost money by the experience.

Those single women who do not believe in wives parading their troubles in public, remind me of a beautiful and accomplished school teacher I once knew. She had a horror of complaining wives, and when she read articles speaking lightly of husbands, she always answered them to the best of her ability, which was great, considering her inexperience and single blessedness. By some means, through her writing, she formed the acquaintance of a stranger, married him, and had a divorce as soon as the court could grant it! She gave him $1,000 to invest for their mutual benefit, and when, in a short time, she needed some money, he would not give her a cent, telling her if she wanted money she could make butter.

They had hard words, and finally it was fight or die, and she nearly killed him. He says she is a wildcat, and that he would not live with her for $10,000. She returned to her home, and has purchased a Winchester, which she promises to use in case he ever follows her there.

THE COOK.

Presuming that her constituents have exhausted their powers of wondering what so gruesome sounding a thing as spider pie may be, the Cook gives them its full name to-day, and presents the recipe sent by Minnie for

Spider Apple Pie.

Make a batter as for pancakes, only much thicker; put a small lump of butter in the spider (or skillet), and fill it half full of sliced, sour apples. Pour the batter over it, put in a cupful of hot water, cover closely and cook on top of the stove until done. It is equal to apple dumpling, and not one-fourth the trouble to make.

Another way of cooking this fruit, in which the "spider" plays the "title role," is

Spidered Apples.

Choose tart, finely flavored apples (if you can get them—otherwise take the best you can find). Wipe them thoroughly, remove the core and cut them in thick slices, without taking off the peel.

Cut three or four thin slices of fat salt pork, and fry them until very crisp, then put them on a hot platter. Fry the apples in the pork fat until well done; drain, lay them on the pieces of bacon, sprinkle a little sugar over them and serve.

Oyster Broth.

Chop two dozen oysters and put them over the fire in one and one-half pints of their own juice, or of water if there is not so much juice. Heat thoroughly, add salt, pepper and butter, and serve in small cups.

Mock Mince Pie.

One cupful molasses, 1 cupful sugar, ¾ cupful vinegar, ½ cupful butter, 1 cupful powdered crackers, ½ cupful each of water and chopped raisins, 1 teaspoonful each of all kinds of spice, and a little salt. This makes two large pies, and is very good also.

Let me go where'er I will,
I hear a sky-born music still,
It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow glows,
Nor in the song of woman heard;
But in the darkest, meanest things,
There always, always something sings.
—R. W. Emerson.

THE MARRIAGE OF PATTI.

The third marriage of Adelina Patti renews public attention in one of the most interesting of the world's celebrities. She is notable not only because of her artistic gifts, but because of her rare personality and perennial youthfulness. She has attained the ripe age of 54, but no songstress is younger or brisker or more buoyant. Not one of them save Melba have such a vocal facility, such an abundant confidence, and so strong a hold on the public. Signor De Vivo declares that the fascinating cantatrice owes the longevity of her organ not only to her natural method of vocalization, but to the care she has taken of her health. This peerless voice has been her Koh-i-noor, and everything has been sacificed to it. She has surrounded herself with luxuries; her castle, Craig-y-Nos, in Wales, is a veritable palace and furnished like a jewel case, but Patti herself has lived like a nun, denying herself all those indulgences of the table that her wealth commanded.

The world was astonished, as it always is, over the announcement of her third marriage. Baron von Cederstrom is a Swedish nobleman of excellent family and fortune, and though 25 years the junior of the bride, is gloriously in love with her. They met at Craig-y-Nos, and the striking physical appearance of the Swede—he is a tall, handsome man of magnificent figure—fascinated the diva.

The marriage was a political, social and artistic event. At Craig-y-Nos a party of guests, including Sir Fadel Phillips, ex-lord mayor of London, and other celebrities, were entertained prior to the ceremony, and they all drove over to Brecon, which was en fete for the function—floral arches, decorations and other effects. The town dignitaries turned out to welcome the party, and, headed by Sir Francis de Winton, senior alderman, and escorted by the municipal officers in scarlet gowns, the fire brigade, guilds and police, the bride and groom marched to the Roman Catholic Church, where the marriage service was solemnized. The bride was radiant in dove colored satin, and was given away by Sir Faudel Phillips. Subsequently there was a reception, and then the party embarked in the Prince of Wales' saloon car for London. A luxurious wedding breakfast was served en route.

PATTI IN MATURITY.

PATTI IN EARLY YOUTH.

Unlike her contemporaries, Patti has gone but little into journalism. She has talked to reporters, but not generously. It seems, however, that T. P. O'Connor, who is a wizzard in his way, managed to persuade the diva to write her own version of the most remarkable career in musical annals for his paper, M. A. P., and this is what she remembered about herself

Madrid was my birthplace, and my mother was a well known singer, Catherin Cheisa, who at fifteen years of age married her teacher, M. Barilli. Her second marriage was with my father Salvatore Patti, a member of one of the first families in Catania, Sicily.

I was brought up in New York, where I made my first appearance when seven years of age. I sang because I had a pretty good voice, I suppose, and so I have kept on singing. My family got into difficulties—artistes were not then so well paid as now—and I determined to come to their rescue. An odd resolution for a little child, but I carried it through, and had the satisfaction of being acknowledged as a real tower of strength by my father and mother.

In these early days of my career I would never go on the stage without a doll, and this exaction on my part led to all sorts of strange predicaments. If from the stage or platform I noticed any children in front, I invariably stepped forward and invited them to play with me in the interval. Rather an embarrassment for the managers, but everything seemed to go capitally!

I remember at this very time hearing Grisi and Mario in opera in New York, and I was profoundly impressed with their singing. After the performance I hurried behind the scenes, and, encountering Grisi, mutely held out for her acceptance a few simple flowers, which, in the exuberance of my childish enthusiasm, I regarded as an eloquent tribute of my admiration. The great singer never noticed the modest offering, and, brushing me rather brusquely aside, said, as she passed to her room: "Get out of the way, child, get out of the way!" The tears rushed to my eyes, and my heart throbbed with the pain of repulse as I turned and half mechanically offered the same flowers to Mario, who was following He took them graciously and fastened them in his breast. Then, taking in the situation, he lifted me in his arms and my tears sped quickly as, kissing me, he said: "I shall keep these flowers always, always in memory of you!" Naturally, I thought Mario the best of all great people, and I still love his memory, because of that little incident in the long, long ago.

From seven until twelve years of age I sang regularly. Then my voice changed a little, and I retired for three years. My childhood was a very busy one, and I had abundant energy and perseverance. I went to Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other outside places, and I studied French, English, German, Italian and Spanish, all of which I spoke equally well at a very early age, while I could also converse fairly well in Russian and Portuguese. My gift of memory was, and is, remarkable, so that after all, perhaps, I did not work very hard. I don't like the word "work" anyhow!

My real debut was in the Academy of Music, New York, when I was fifteen. Two years later I made my first appearance in England, at Covent Garden, the opera being La Sonnambula. I need not now say how it went; most people know that, but, perhaps, most people do not stop to think that ever since then—let me see, it's an awfully long time to remember; thirty-seven years!—I have never once missed a season in London, and nearly always in opera; but on the few occasions I have not sung in opera I have never failed with my concerts. Quite a record, is it not? Of all the audiences I have appeared before I think the English have always shown the greatest sympathy and kindness, and yet it appears to me that nothing could excel the ovations recorded to me in Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, New York, St. Petersburg, Naples, Milan and Vienna. I have occasionally found time for a few compositions.—San Francisco Wave.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?
PHOEBE CARY.

The Merry Go-Rounds

This is principally a column of introduction, as Miss Prudence found so many young people asking for admittance that she determined to let them speak for themselves.

Nita writes: I have for a long time been anxious to join these many young people, but I was timid. The Blade has been a member of my father's family for about a quarter of a century, until now it is like one of our number.

I have tried to keep your pledge, even if I did not join the order, and I find it makes life sweeter, and lessens its crosses. I am one of the many stenographers of this wide world, and my business gives me a chance to do good away from, as well as in, my home.

Kathleen writes: Will you let another outsider into your circle? They say there is always room for one more!

I have been longing for some time to tell you how much I enjoy your letters, and after reading the last issue I decided to lay aside my trepidation and apply for membership.

I was much pleased with your discussion of Lowell's poem; I am fond of poetry, and have adopted the plan of taking notes as I read, and of looking up the definition of any word I do not understand.

I must not forget to be brief, or Miss Prudence will think this a "superfluity."

Scotch Lady unfortunately wrote on both sides of the paper, and with pencil, so Miss Prudence could not let her in.

Webfoot writes: I have for many years been a constant reader of The Blade, and have especially enjoyed the eidtor's talks and the M. G. R. letters, though I have never joined the order.

Now in view of the fact that the supply of badges is rapidly diminishing, I hasten to knock for admittance, and trust that Miss Prudence will reserve one for me, in case I should be so lucky as to gain my desire. Hoping the M. G. R.'s will have a prosperous year, I am gone.

Lillian writes: My aunt is a subscriber to The Blade, and I have read the M. G. R. letters with much interest, often wishing that I was a member.

I am an orphan, with neither sister or brother; I live with my aunt and go to school, and am much interested in my studies.

If I am allowed the pleasure of having a place in your circle, please keep a badge for me.

Burnie Bird and Edith sent letters concerning the use of the Bible in the public schools, which reached Miss Prudence too late to be inserted in the column devoted to that subject, so she gives the leading thought of each letter to-day.

The former upholds Bonnie Burnie, and says: Judging from my past experience in teaching, I find that where Catholics and Protestants attend the same school, it is unwise to teach either from the other's Bible. It will surely cause strife and dissatisfaction, and will gain for the teacher the ill-will of all who oppose her doctrine.

Edith closes her letters in this wise: I do not want to down the present and live in the past, for we should seek progression in all things, but I cannot make this seem a progressive step, and I fear that if we, the children of one Father, cannot recognize Him in the presence of the young, because we cannot agree about the directions He has given for our journey Home, we may have to profit by the bitter lesson of the handwriting on the wall.

Lily of the Valley has a little story to tell that Miss Prudence thinks may have a good effect on some of her boys and girls, who grow impatient when their letters do not appear as soon as they expect them to.

She says: "On the 8th of December I wrote you a letter asking for admittance, and sending 15 cents for a badge. I addressed it wrong, and it went pretty nearly all over the world and to the dead letter office; coming back to me last Saturday, after almost two months of traveling.

When I did not receive an answer to it, I was awfully disappointed and cried, and thought you didn't want me.

Then I wrote another letter, and I wonder what you thought of that, when you had never received the first one, or the money!

Now I shall send you the very same fifteen cents that took that long journey, and if you will admit me, I will promise to follow the rules and do the best I can. I beg your pardon, Miss Prudence, and am afraid you wouldn't think me very nice, if you knew what I thought about you and the M. G. R.'s when it was all the fault of my own carelessness.

Open confession is good for the soul, Lily, and Miss Prudence forgives you most willingly. You can write whenever you have anything to say that will interest the M. G. R.'s.

E. G. R. writes: We are having cold weather up this way just now with the mercury registering from 16 to 20 below zero. What will become of the poor? O, that I could solve this great problem. Does the solution lie in the being himself, or in his fellow being?

I believe in labor, and the following: "Labor rids us of three great evils, irksomeness, vice and poverty." I also believe in human beings having their rights and excising good common sense.

E. E. F. says some very kind things to the editor, which are thoroughly appreciated by her, and in addition has this to say of the picnics held by the M. G. Rs. last summer:

I can't close without telling you how I enjoyed the picnic excursions. We were living on a rented farm, in an old house, the only pleasant place about which was a large porch fronting the east, with some of the grandest of scenery in full view.

Here, through the long, hard-working harvest time, I kept our rocking chair, a pallet for my baby boys to play and roll on, and a place for our papers, one of which was, of course, The Blade.

Here, whenever I could find a few spare moments, I'd drop down to read and rest—I got the idea from the Cozy Corner—and I must say that I stood work much better, and was able to turn off more of it in the long run than ever before.

Just imagine one throwing down The Blade to jump up and see about my bread, thinking to myself: "Well, there are three persons who seem very interesting these days; Miss Prudence and President and Mrs. McKinley, and should they come here, I'd draw up these big rockers and let them enjoy the view. If my guest were Miss Prudence, we should soon be talking of country homes, and if the others, of the boys in blue. I thank you especially for the Christmas and New Year's pages.

Chat Day next week M. G. Rs., and "'Zamination Day" the week after.

Remember these pages are made up nearly a week before they are printed, so it is necessary to send in your communication in good season if you wish them inserted.

The Symposium for March, Wordsworth's "Ode To Immortality" should receive careful treatment from every thoughtful M. G. R.

In this, as in all things, remember that brevity is not only the soul of wit but is absolutely essential in this department, as in all others of The Blade.

OUR BADGE.

Every member of the Merry-Go-Rounds should have a badge. It costs but 15 cents now, and the time is not far away when no more can be bought.

FAITHFUL BRONZE.

A Story of a Dog's Fidelity, as Told by a Small Dog.

(Concluded).

"A while, and the water grew in volume, and filled the mouse's pool till it brimmed over, and bathed the dull grasses till they glowed like flowers; and drew the sea-crabs and the tiny dwellers of the shells back once more into its wondrous living light.

"And all around the fresh tide rose, silently, thus about the rocks and stones, gliding and glancing in all the channels of the shore, until the sands were covered, and the grasses gathered in, and all the creeping, hueless things were lost within its space; and then in the stead of them, and of the bronzed palm-leaves of weed, and of the great brown boulders gleaming in the sun, there was but one vast lagoon of shadowless bright water everywhere.

"And still he never saw; for still he watched the boat.

"I roused him, and he looked—only one fleeting look. His eyes went back to the gleam of the distant sail.

"By this time the tide, rolling swiftly in before a strong sou'wester, had risen midway against the rock on which we had been left, and was breaking froth and foam upon the rock's worn side. For this rock alone withstood the passage of the sea, there was naught else but this to break the even width of water. All other things save this had been subdued.

"And the sea so long has reaped side by side with the reaper Death that it reaps full sure and true, and will leave nothing ungarnered.

"'Will you die there?' I cried to him.

"'If so it be willed,' he made answer. low water stretched uncovered; and yet how slowly the boat sped, with the ruthless tide sweeping it back as fast as the oars bore it forward!

"So near we seemed to him that one would have thought a stone flung from us through the air would have lit far beyond him; and yet the space was enough, to bar us from him, filled as it was with the strong adverse pressure of those low, swift, in-rushing waves.

"The waters leaped above the summit of the rock, and for a moment covered him. A great shout went up from the rowers beside me. They strained in every nerve to reach him; and the roll of a fresh swell of water lifted the boat farther than their uttermost effort could achieve, but lifted her backward—backward to the land.

"When the waters touch him he arose slowly, and stood at bay like a stag upon a headland, when the hounds rage behind, and in front yawns the fathomless lake.

"He stood so that he still guarded the things of his trust; and his eyes were still turned seaward, watching for the vanished sail.

"Once again the men, with a loud cry to him of courage and help, strained at their oars, and drove themselves a yard's breadth farther out. And once again the tide, with a rush of surf and shingle, swept the boat back, and seemed to bear her to the land as lightly as though she were a leaf with which a wind was playing.

"The waters covered the surface of the rock. It sank from sight. The foam was white about his feet, and still he stood there—upon guard. Everywhere there was the brilliancy of noontide sun; every-

FAITHFUL BRONZE AT HIS POST.

"'Are you mad? See the waters!'

"'I see them.'

"'See them! And know they are death?'

"'I know they are death.'

"'But you could swim to shore?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then why do you tarry here?'

"'I must tarry till she comes.'

"'Though it is death?'

"'Though it be death.'

"'But that is madness!'

"'It is duty.'

"'To die, choked by the sea, is duty?'

"'To die, anyhow, at one's post.'

"'But she has forgotten.'

"'That may be. But she bade me wait.'

"'Then you will wait for your death?'

"'I must wait for whatever chances.'

"By this time the sea had risen within the height of the rock by the breadth of a man's two fingers. It was all deep water around, and the water glowed a strange, emerald-green, like the green in a lizard or snake. The shore, that had looked so near, now seemed so far, far off; and the woods were hidden in mist, and the cottages were all blurred with the brown of the cliff, and there came no sound of any sort from the land—no distant bell, no farm-bird's call, no echo of children's voices. There was only one sound at all, and that was the low, soft, ceaseless murmuring of the tide as it glided inward.

"I entreated him again.

"Again the same answer returned.

"And the waters rose till they touched the crest of the rock; but still he never moved. Stretched out upon the stone, guarding the things of her trust, and with his eyes fastened on the sail which rose against the light, he waited thus—for death.

"I urged no more, but struck off towards land. I was light, and a strong swimmer. I had been tossed on those waves from my birth. Buffeted, fatigued, blind with the salt sea spray, drenched with the weight of the water, I struggled across that calm, dread width of glassy coldness, and, breathless, reached the land.

"By signs and cries I made them wot that something needed them at sea. They began to get ready a little boat, bringing it down from its wooden rest on the high, dry ground beneath the cliff. Whilst they pushed and dragged through the deep-furrowed sand I gazed seaward. The shore was raised; I could see straight athwart the waters. They now were level with the rock; and yet he had never moved.

"The little skiff had passed round the bend of a bluff, and was out of his sight and ours.

"The boat was pushed into the surf; they threw me in. They could see nothing, and trusted to my guidance.

"I had skill enough to make them discover whither it was I wanted them to go. Then, looking in their eagerness whither my eyes went, they saw him on the rock, and with a sudden exercise of passionate vigor bent to their oars and sent the boat against the hard, opposing force of the resisting tide. For they perceived that, from some cause, he was motionless there, and could not use his strength; and they knew that it would be shame to their manhood if, within sight of their land, the creature who had succored their brethren in the snow and saved the two-year-old child from the storm, should perish before their sight on a calm and unfretted sea and in a full noon sun.

"It was but a furlong to that rock; it was but the breadth of the beach, that at where there was the beaming calmness of the sea, that spread out, far and wide, in one vast sheet of light; from the wooded line of the shore there echoed the distant gayety of a woman's laugh. A breeze softly stirring through the warm air, brought with it from the land the scent of myrtle thickets and wild flowers. How horrible they were—the light, the calm, the mirth, the summer fragrance!

"For one moment he stood there erect; his dark form sculptured, lion-like, against the warm, yellow light of noon; about his feet the foam.

"Then, all noiselessly, a great curled, compact wave surged over him, breaking upon him, sweeping him away. The water spread out quickly, smooth and gleaming like the rest. He rose, grasping in his teeth the creel of weed and shells.

"He had waited until the last. Driven from the post he would not of himself forsake, the love of life awoke in him; he struggled against death.

"Three times he sank; three times he rose. The sea was now strong and deep, and swift of pace, rushing madly in; and he was cumbered with that weight of osier and of weed, which yet he never yielded, because it had been her trust. With each yard that the tide bore him forward, by so much it bore us backward. There was but the length of a spar between us, and yet it was enough!

"He rose for the fourth time, his head above the surf, the creel uplifted still, the sun rays full upon his brown, weary eyes, with all their silent agony and mute appeal. Then the tide, fuller, wilder, deeper with each wave that rolled, and washing as it went all things of the shore from their places, flung against him, as it sweeps on, a great rough limb of driftwood. It struck him as he rose; struck him across the brow. The wave rushed on: the tide came in; the black wood floated to the shore; he never rose again.

"And scarcely that span of the length of a spar had parted us from him when he sank!

"All the day through they searched, and searched with all the skill of men seaborn and sea-bred. The fisher whose little child he had saved in the winter night would not leave him to the things of the deep. And at sunset they found him, floating westward, in the calm water, where the rays of the sun made it golden and warm. He was quite dead, but in his teeth there still was clinched the osier creel, washed empty of its freight.

* * * * * * * *

"She grieved for him?

"Yes. She was as one mad with grief a while, crying out that he was her only friend upon earth, and that it was through her that death had come to him.

"But human grief passes so swiftly; see—you have heard her laugh to-day! They buried him there, on the shore underneath the cliff, where a great wild knot of myrtle grows, and the honey-suckle blooms all over the sand. And when Lord Beltran, in that autumn, came and heard how he had died in the fulfilling of a trust he had a stone shaped and carved, and set it against the cliff, amongst the leafage and flowers, high up where the highest winter tide will not come. And by his will the name of Bronze was cut on it in deep letters that will not wear out, and on which the sun will strike with every evening that it shall pass westward above the sea; and beneath the name he bade three lines be chiseled likewise, and they are these:

"He chose death rather than unfaithfulness.
He knew no better.
He was a dog."

—Humane Alliance.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830; graduated at the head of his class, at Washington and Jefferson college in his native state, and commenced the active business of life as a professor of mathematics in a military school in Kentucky; afterward removing to the East, where he took up the profession of journalism. He entered politics, and in 1862 was elected to Congress, where he remained for a number of years, a part of the time serving as speaker. Later he was elected to the United States Senate, a position he resigned to accept a portfolio in the President's cabinet. He died in 1893.

N. J. P.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The distance from the top of a cedar tree in a man's front yard to the top of a flagpole in the street is 55 feet. The distance from the top of the tree to the foot of the flagpole is 45 feet. How high is the tree, the flagpole being 60 feet high?

A. Faul.

3.—ACROSTIC.

My first is in dog, but not in cat;
My second in obese, but not in fat;
My third's in coat, but not in dress;
My fourth's in little, but not in less;
My fifth's in song, but not in rhyme;
My sixth in eternity, not in time;
My seventh's in blossom, but not in flower;
My eighth's in minute but not in hour;
My ninth is in tears, but not in sighs;
My tenth is in gnats, but not in flies.
My eleventh's in chat, but not in converse;
My twelfth is in short and also in terse;
My thirteenth is in dado, but not in frieze;
My fourteenth's in the ocean, not in the seas;
My whole is the name of an excellent man,
Who certainly does all the good that he can
For boys that are homeless, and female waifs too;
His fame is world-wide, and his praises all due.

Babe.

4.—QUERY.

Who can give a description of a Culverin?

The Schoolmistress.

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"To read without reflecting is like eating without digestion."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of February 16.

1.—Number in class, 23.

2.—C, car, canal, Canopus, Canonicus, Rapidan, Lucan, sun, S.

3.—"Sir Smug," he cries (for lowest at the board,
Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,
His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug
How much his feelings suffered, sat Sir Smug):
"Your office is to winnow false from true,
Come, prophet, drink, and tell us, what think you?"

4.—Jews-harp, Jew-sharp.

5.—Wax sculpture consists in producing a model in wax and then coating it with clay or other material in a soft state; this is allowed to harden, the wax is then melted out by heat, and molten metal poured in. A very fine cast of the wax figure is thus obtained, but of course the artist's model is lost after the first copy is taken. This art is believed to be of very ancient origin; not only have the tombs of Southern Italy yielded many specimens of portraits of the deceased modeled in wax, but many fine bronzes in antiquarian collections bear evidence of having been modeled in this way. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was much practiced, especially in Italy and Germany, by many of the first artists, including Michael Angelo.

6.—Dryden wrote:
"They live too long
Who happiness outlive."

The answer to the ornithological puzzle given by Agnes in the Column for January 26 is: Icteria, diver, dove, avacet, daw, teal, mavis, owl, wren, kite, kingfisher, heron, merops, osprey and robin.

Chat.

W. P. E.: your list was right, except that your thermometer was 30 feet shorter than the one mentioned in the Column. You will shortly see your question in definitions, in another department.

R. Davis: The second problem is correct without doubt; the other the Schoolmistress does not feel competent to decide, since her most advanced pupils disagree so completely concerning it.

Mc.: Your answers were correct; thank you for the new problems, and for your interest in O. W. C.

The Schoolmistress wants some Easter puzzles; also full sets of every day puzzles.

Who among her pupils will be first to send them in?

IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Warren, Republicans, supported the measure, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed to-day. Mr. Butler's amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads was defeated, 45 to 15.

The House reached the last page of the naval bill to-day, and adjourned with a point of order pending against a provision fixing the price of armor plate at $545 per ton. Much of the time to-day was occupied in debating the amendment offered by Mr. Mudd (Rep., Md.) appropriating $720,000 to complete the three buildings authorized to be erected at the Naval Academy at Anapolis.

Washington, Feb. 22.—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to two special orders, the reading of Washington's farewell address, an annual custom, and the pronouncing of eulogies on Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont.

The House to-day inaugurated the custom which has prevailed for many years in the Senate of listening to the reading of Washington's farewell address on Washington's birthday. Two hours were devoted to the naval appropriation bill, but seemingly only the threshold of the debate on the cost of armor plate was passed. The Senate amendments to the naval personnel bill were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Foss (Rep., Ill.) Dayton (Rep., W. Va.), and Meyer (Dem., La.), were appointed conferees. The conference agreement on the legislative appriation bill was adopted without debate.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The naval appropriation bill finally passed the House this afternoon, after four days of acrimonious debate. An amendment was made cutting down the price to be paid for armor plate from $545 to $445 per ton. The Senate bill to create the rank of admiral was offered as an amendment. Uproarious applause greeted its reading. The naval committee had amended this bill so as to create the rank of vice admiral as well as admiral, the purpose being to allow Dewey to be appointed admiral and Sampson vice admiral. This move euchered the naval committee. The question on the amendment was put and it was carried with a rousing cheer.. When the nays were called for there was the silence of the grave. The Senate amendments to the military academy bill were adopted. The bill now goes to the President. The Senate bill to permit volunteer regiments of the Spanish war to retain their colors was passed.

During the entire session to-day, until 6 o'clock, the Senate had under consideration the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, eighty-nine pages having been disposed of. Mr. Faulkner presented the protest of John T. McGraw against the seating of N. B. Scott, elected as Senator from West Virginia. It was ordered to lie on the table. The army bill went over by consent without losing its place on the calendar. After a brief executive session the reading of the Alaska code bill was resumed in open session.

Washington, Feb. 24.—In the House today the army appropriation bill was lost sight of in the general discussion of the policy of the government relative to the Philippines, and several notable speeches were made, particularly that of Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.). The general debate on the bill closed to-day and to-morrow the bill will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The Senate, by a vote of 50 to 3—Messrs. Pettigrew, Rawlins and Teller—passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, with the canal bill as an amendment. Other Senate amendments to the bill were adopted practically without change, and the measure now goes to conference. During the afternoon Mr. Sewell of New Jersey delivered a speech in support of the Hull Hawley army reorganization bill, in the course of which he declared that the United States was now as much at war in the Philippines as it was with Spain when our army was before Santiago. He expressed the belief that it would require an army of 50,000 men to control the Filipinos, and that we were likely yet to have serious trouble in Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The House continued work on the army appropriation bill to-day, but failed to complete it. Considerable animosity was developed during the debate and there were sharp passages between Messrs. Conger and Cannon on the one hand and Messrs. Simpson (Kan.) and Cochran (Mo.) on the other. Eulogies were delivered after 2 o'clock on the late Senator Walthall.

After two hours devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar, the Senate began a consideration of a compromise army reorganization bill, which had been agreed upon by the members of the military affairs committee. Until a short time before the measure was taken up it was supposed it would be passed today without serious difficulty, but when it was learned by some Senators that the bill provided for a permanent increase in the standing army, objections were heard and it became evident that the measure would have to run the gauntlet of sharp criticism.

Washington, Feb. 27.—After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the Senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed this evening at 7:10. The Gorman amendment, which was adopted without a negative vote, is as follows:

"That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1, 1901, and on and after that date all the general staff and line officers appointed to the army under this act shall be discharged and the numbers restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this act, and the enlisted force of the line of the army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by law prior to April 1, 1898, exclusive of such additions as have been or may be made under this act to the artillery and except the cadets provided for by this act, who may be appointed prior to July 1, 1901; and provided, further, that no officer under existing law or under the rules of seniority, shall be disturbed in his rank."

An amendment offered by Mr. Carter provided that thre of thee of the provisional regiments at the discretion of the President should be cavalry, whose members should be particularly proficient in horsemanship and marksmanship, the regiments to serve mounted or dismounted. It was agreed to. The conference reports on the agricultural appropriation bill and on the Indian appropriation bill were agreed to.

Mr. Chandler offered an amendment to the naval apropriation authorizing the President to appoint two vice admirals of the navy, who shall not be placed on the retired list until eight years after the passage of the bill, except on the application of the holder of the offices; the offices to cease to exist when vacated by death or otherwise. The bill is intended to advance Admirals Sampson and Schley.

The House was in sestion seven hours to-day and sent to the Senate two more appropriation bills—those for the army and the fortifications. The former carried about $79,000,000 and the latter approximately $4,700,000. The final conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was also adopted. The only amendment of importance attached to the army bill today was one giving two months' extra pay to enlisted men in the regular army who served beyond the limits of the United States during the war with Spain and one month's extra pay to those who served in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS

Carry Most of the City and Town Elections.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—The plurality for Ashbridge, the Republican candidate for mayor in yesterday's election, is 119,766, the largest ever given a candidate for the office. He carried every ward in the city, and his total vote, 143,204, is the heaviest ever given a candidate in the city except the candidates for President. The vote for Hopkins, the Democratic opponent of Ashbridge, was 23,438, the smallest vote accorded a candidate of that party for a city office in many years.

Both branches of the new city council will have overwhelming Republican majorities.

The elections throughout the state show mixed results, the general trend being Republican.

Ready to Sail.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The transport Roanoke is scheduled to sail for Manila to-morrow with Lieutenant Colonel Miley and all the other officers who have been assigned to service in Manila who are ready to depart. She will also take about 100 enlisted men of the 14th, 20th and 23d infantry regiments, under command of Second Lieutenant Robert M. Brambly, of the 23d infantry.

First Kentucky Ordered Out.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25.—The First Kentucky Regiment, U. S. V., was mustered out of service here yesterday. About $116,000 was distributed among the soldiers.

On the Way to Manila.

Port Said, Feb. 25.—The United States supply ship Solace, from New York, on February 2, for Manila, arrived here today.

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends On Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secret for securing a clear complexion.

But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

This is the season so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man or woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and cost but 50 cents per package. They are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion. Ask your druggist for the tablets and a free book on stomach diseases.

BEEF INVESTIGATION.

Officers Attribute Illness of Soldiers to Bad Meat.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The court of inquiry engaged in investigating the beef charges preferred by General Miles, continued to-day, the hearing of testimony bearing upon the controversy. Yesterday a number of army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign were heard. Practically without exception, the officers condemned the canned roast beef furnished as a travel ration and reviewed complaints about it which the men very generally made declaring it unpalatable and wanting in nutriment. On the other hand, the refrigerated beef suffered but little at the hands of the witnesses, it being generally conceded that it was good when delivered from the transports and when it escaped the decomposing effect of the tropical sun en route to the several commands it was found to be satisfactory. General commisary methods in Cuba was inquired into. Difficulty in preventing the taint before cooking was experienced generally. There was very little in the evidence pointing to any use of chemicals upon this beef.

When the executive session concluded, Dr. William H. Daly, of Pittsburg, who was major and chief surgeon of volunteers during the war and who testified before the war commission that he had discovered by chemical analysis boracic and salicylic acid in refrigerated beef furnished the army, was introduced. His examination by the recorder was conducted slowly and with great care, developing with minuteness all of Dr. Daly's duties while attached to Gen. Miles' staff. These, besides those of an army surgeon, consisted in making special reports to Gen. Miles on camp cites, water supply and the like. The recorder very carefully developed the fact that most of these reports were verbal or telegraphic, therein differing from the now famous meat report which was the cause of Dr. Daly's being summoned as a witness. Therein the examination differed considerably from that of the previous witnesses.

Dr. Daly said he remained in Porto Rico five or six days after Gen. Miles' departure, being ordered to supervise the careful preparation of the transport Panama for bringing convalescents north in a manner above reproach. This was because there had previously been considered complaint as to the outfitting of returning transports. He received these orders about August 21, and after picking up a load of sick at various points in Porto Rico sailed September 5th and arrived at Fortress Monroe September 10, landing his patients in a greatly improved condition. He reported to Washington, where he was quite ill, and was given sick leave. The surgeon general was pleased with his work on the Panama and wished him to remain with her. While still sick in Pittsburg he received orders from Gen. Miles to go on an inspection tour of the new regiments in the south who were being fitted out for tropic service. This was the trip on which witness became acquainted with the alleged embalmed beef. There were several officers engaged in this inspection. Dr. Daly's investigation was directed among other things, particularly toward the food supply and cooking arrangements of the regiments. The general object of the inspection, according to the witness, was to get the troops into the best possible condition for active service and to render assistance and instruction wherever it was needed.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The testimony of Col. W. J. Weston, who was at the outbreak of the war, assistant commissary general, and who now is the successor of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, together with the appearance of General Eagan, was the feature of yesterday's proceedings of the court of inquiry investigating the charges of General Miles as to the beef supply of the army while in Cuba and Porto Rico. Each contended that the canned roast beef was wholesome and nutritious component of the army ration which was furnished the Santiago and Porto Rican expeditions, and took issue with the regular army officers who have criticized it. Regarding the refrigerated beef, the testimony tended to show that it was satisfactory. Gen. Eagan took exception to Gen. Miles in regard to beef on the hoof being the best source of supply, insisting that such source was impracticable in Cuba and especially undesirable in any country where the animal heat in the beef could not disappear before cooking.

Former Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, to-day resumed his testimony before the court of inquiry, investigating the beef charges. He wore the fatigue uniform of a brigadier general. Recurring to the contract requirements, he explained that Swift & Co., were wholly responsible for the beef until delivered to the government officials at the points designated by the department. The clause requiring beef to keep 72 hours after leaving the refrigerators, was inserted, he said, at his instance after the concerns declared they could prepare it so as to keep that long. Explaining further, he said:

"Suppose a commissary should make requisition at Santiago for 20,000 pounds of beef, should secure it from the ship and take proper care of it, retaining it in the shade, and it should spoil within 72 hours, the contractors would not be paid for it."

Many vouchers for beef had been paid, he said, and he presumed deductions for spoiled beef had been made, though he did not know. He understood, through Col. Osgood, that beef had been rejected by commands when in fact it was sweet and perfectly good.

Speaking of arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition, Gen. Eagan said he understood Gen. Brooke was to command it and he, accordingly, consulted with Gen. Brooke, reaching a complete and satisfactory understanding as to refrigerated beef. Subsequently he learned that Gen. Miles assumed command, but he never consulted with him and he did not know that Gen. Miles knew of the beef arrangements.

Replying to Col. Davis, he said that Col. Sharp, chief commissary for that expedition was, furnished something like $250,000 credits on the United States and an offer to send cash was made but declined. This statement was intended to bear upon Gen. Miles' statement that funds for purchase of supplies in Porto Rico were not available.

Washington, Feb. 27.—When the army court of inquiry into the beef charges met to-day, after its two days' recess, it expected to begin the examination of some of the enlisted men of the army who had not only seen the beef furnished the army in the fields, but had eaten it in quantties, wherein they differed from the most of the officers who had previously testified. The enlisted men were slow in arriving, however, and the first witness was Lieut. Charles F. Dyer, Ninth infantry, now at Madison barracks. This witness had only a vague memory of what the meat component of the ration was on the voyage from Tampa to Santiago. He knew that after the command landed the men had bacon, corned beef and canned roast beef. There were numerous complaints as to the canned roast beef, but there was no official action taken on these complaints as it was difficult to get anything in the way of rations to the front and the army felt that the commissary department was doing the best it could.

Major Arrasmith's Report.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The army board of inquiry has received the report of Major I. M. Arrasmith, late commissary at Camp Thomas, Ga., upon the character of the rations issued at that point. The report covers the rations supplied to the 77,000 soldiers mobilized at Chickamauga Park from May, 1898 to January, 1899, and is made in accordance with an order from Gen. Miles to furnish such information bearing upon the matter of unsatisfactory food, and especially concerning the food received during the military operations in the recent war with Spain, particularly refrigerated or canned beef and all component parts of the ration destroyed, whether prior or subsequent to issue to troops, as he had or could secure.

The report says in part: All stores unfit for sale or issue were acted upon by a board of survey and in all cases were condemned prior to issue to troops, with the exception that in a few instances damaged potatoes and bacon were returned to the depot commissary and exchanged prior to condemnation.

The 3,900 pounds of beef condemned and destroyed was local beef purchased in Chattanooga.

The refrigerated beef was sufficient in quantity and excellent in quality and the fact that the depot commissary inspected and issued over five million pounds of this beef and in a hot climate, without losing a pound of it, indicates the splendid condition of the beef and the care exercised in handling it.

The quality of rations furnished was excellent and probably the best ever issued to an army of sixty thousand men, with the exception of some potatoes and bacon that spoiled owing to natural causes, and this slight defect was quickly remedied by being replaced by a good quality of the same and taking into consideration the fact that approximately 30,000,000 pounds of subsistence stores were shipped here and issued, the percentage of loss is exceedingly small.

The table accompanying the report shows that 5,163,900 pounds of refrigerated beef were issued without the loss of a pound. Of corned beef there were issued in travel rations 150,000 two-pound cans, of which two were condemned. Of 60,000 3-pound cans of baked beans nine cans were condemned, of 240,000 cans of salmon two cans were found spoiled. There were issued 6,567,300 pounds of soft bread, of which 5,245, baked outside the camp were condemned. Of 4,299,120 pounds of potatoes, 64,500 pounds were rejected before issue.

Of 1,128,320 pounds of onions, 2,900 were rejected, of 232,508 3-pounds cans of tomatoes, 37 were condemned. Of 101,200 gallon cans, 164 were condemned. All these condemnations were before issue to the troops. Out of 13¼ millions pounds of bacon 139,863 were condemned before issue. This had been shipped in bulk from western army posts and became heated on the way and in the storehouse at Chattanooga. All other items of the ration were in good condition.

QUAY CASE

Has Again Been Postponed by the Court.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—On motion of District Attorney Rothermel the Quay conspiracy has been postponed until April 10. The district attorney did not state his reason for the motion.

Counsel for defendants objected to a postponement and stated to the court that they had summoned witnesses and gone to considerable trouble to prepare their case and desired immediate trial.

Judge Reitler, however, granted the motion of the district attorney for postponement and fixed April 10 as the date for the trial.

Senator Quay, on leaving the court room, expressed his disappointment at the unexpected deferring of the trial. He declined to discuss the matter further, simply adding that he was extremely anxious to have the case disposed of and that he had hoped that it would have been taken up to-day and quickly brought to a conclusion.

District Attorney Rothermel, when seen after the trial, refused to state the reason for his request for postponement.

Mr. Shapely was considerably perturbed over the postponement. He said after leaving the court room that his clients and himself and associate counsel were fully prepared for the immediate trial of the case and confident of their ability to dissipate any evidence which might be presented by the prosecution. There could be but one result, he said, and that would have been acquittal. Touching on the evidence adduced at the preliminary hearing Mr. Shapley said the prosecution had placed much importance on the entries in the memorandum book of Cashier Hopkins, which showed a number of credits to the account of Senator Quay and indicated many transactions between Hopkins and the senator.

Sensational Case.

Senator Quay and his son were indicted on charges of conspiracy in the misuse of the funds of the state on deposit in the People's bank for their own profit and gain, was begun to-day before Judge Beitler, in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county.

The original charges upon which the warrants of arrest were issued on October 3 last, included, in addition to the senator and his son, the names of Charles H. McKee, a Pittsburg lawyer, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood.

The grand jury failed to indict McKee, and the charges against him were therefore dropped. Mr. Haywood died on Thursday last at Sharon, Pa., and Senator Quay and his son are alone left to meet the charge of conspiracy.

A fifth person accused of connection with the alleged conspiracy was John S. Hopkins, who committed suicide in March last, several months before charges were made against the others. Hopkins' suicide led to an examination of the books of the bank, and it was found that the assets were seriously impaired. The bank went into liquidation, and Thomas W. Barlow was appointed receiver. At that time the state funds in the bank amounted to $905,000. James McManes, president of the bank, assumed personally the protection of all creditors, and the state and all other creditors have since been paid the full amounts due them.

The trial will undoubtedly be of unparalleled importance, not only because it presents the unusual spectacle of a United States senator as the chief defendant, but also because upon its result largely hinges his political future.

A curious feature of the case is that among the witnesses summoned by the defense are Former Postmaster General John Wanamaker, ex-Judge Gordon, Democratic National Committeeman Guffy and State Senator David Martin, who have been the leaders in the Quay opposition.

1899 Bicycles Down to $8.25

Men's and women's new 1899 model bicycles are now being offered at $8.25 to $23.75, and sent to anyone anywhere for full examination before payment is made. For catalogue and full particulars, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

15,000 Trial Packages FREE!

Rheumatism Cured by a Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent. Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 years Standing.

If any reader suffering from rheumatism will write to me I will send them free of cost, a trial package of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years standing. This is a grand remedy, and I want every afflicted reader to learn by actual test what marvelous power it has, and therefore will gladly send a sample free, even if more than 15,000 invalids should apply. Distressing cases of rheumatism, among them bed-ridden and crippled persons, were completely cured, of which I mention a few: A lady in Denham, Ind., writes that this remedy cured her, and she then cured 15 neighbors. In Lron, Mo., it cured an old gentleman at the age of 82, who had been a sufferer for 40 years. In Seguin, Tex., it cured a case of 41 years standing. Hon. Jacob Sexauer, of Fountain City, Wis., was cured after suffering for 33 years, and after having employed seven physicians. Miss Emma Callender, at 30 Oak street, Vincennes, Ind., was cured after she was given up to die. Mr. Jas. C. Atchinson, Justice of the Peace of Cape Island, N. S., states that this remedy cured his son who was to be taken to the hospital for an operation. Thousands of similar instances could be mentionsd, showing that here is a remedy that can be relied upon. Write at once for a trial package, for it is an honest remedy which you can test before you part with your money. Address John A. Smith, 112 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

DISFRANCHISEMENT

May Compel Reduction of Representation.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript telegraphs to his paper that it looks now as though the great question of domestic policy to come before the next Congress will be the enforcement of a provision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which has hitherto been allowed to become a dead letter. The time is believed to be absolutely ripe for taking this matter up. It is through the census that such a corrected apportionment can be made and that will be taken next year.

The Constitutional Provision.

The fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which was proposed June 16, 1866, and declared in force July 28, 1868, in its second section, declares: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States . . . . is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age, in such state."

A previous section or the same amendment defines the phrase "citizen of the United States," by saying that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

What Its Effect Would Be.

It is therefore clear that the constitution calls as explicitly for the scaling down of the representation which such states as South Carolina and Louisiana now have in Congress and in the electoral college, as it calls for the taking of a decennial census or the election of a President. The advocates in the next Congress of the scaling down of southern representation can properly entitle their measure, "A bill to carry out the terms of the constitution, and for other purposes." The argument of constitutional propriety would be very clearly with them, as would also be the arguments of common sense and fair play.

Operation in the North.

It should be born in mind, of course, that this scaling down would be done in all the states. Massachusetts would have from her total number of male citizens twenty-one years old to deduct the number who were disfranchised on account of illiteracy or by reason of any other state requirement not enumerated in the fourteenth amendment, such as "rebellion and other crimes." Almost every state in the Union would have a certain ratio of correction applied to its male population as determined by the census, but in the north the change wrought would be trifling, and it would apply to all northern states so substantially alike that their real representation would be unchanged thereby. But in the southern states where from forty to sixty per cent of the population is disfranchised by state law the change would be radical. South Carolina would come up to Congress with about three representatives instead of seven, as at present.

It is Simple Justice.

For the first generation after Appomattox the Republican party made more or less zealous attempts to enforce in its spirit the fifteenth amendment. This they have now abandoned, and instead will turn their attention to the second section of the fourteenth amendment. Force bills have failed. A scaling down of representation is now in order. The former ignored essential conditions of human nature, and therefore could have no lasting success. The latter is in the line of simple justice, and significantly in accord with the new ideas of government, which the United States, in the year 1898, has seen fit to adopt.

It would not be a difficult matter to find the proportion of the total male population which has been disfranchised by law. In 1890 Mississippi adopted a constitution which provides that no one can vote who is not able to read the constitution, or to understand it when read to him, and give a reasonable interpretation thereof. The intent is obvious. The provision was brought before the supreme court of the United States, which decided last spring that on its face this constitution did not deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The decision did not raise the storm of protest in the north that would have followed it a score of years ago, and this may be taken as an indication that the country would justify the Republican party in dropping the fifteenth amendment and carrying out the second section of the fourteenth. In 1895 South Carolina adopted a constitution which contained a similar clause, and also a provision that no man can be registered as a voter unless he can read and write, or pays taxes on $300 worth of property. Last May Louisiana followed in the same path, but with a fine sense of humor, added that these educational and property qualifications should not apply to any person entitled to vote in 1867, or his son or grandson. North Carolina is now at work upon legislation of this kind, and will probably adopt this Louisiana feature. The states of the extreme south are in process of eliminating the fifteenth amendment. No time could be riper for enforcing the second section of the fourteenth.

For Dingley's Successor.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 22.—Governor Powers has decided to call a special election for June 19 to choose a successor to the late Nelson Dingley, jr., who was member of Congress for the Second district of Maine. Should an extra session of Congress be called to meet at an earlier date the present intention will be reconsidered.

Army Horses and Mules.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 27.—All the horses, mules and wagons left at Camp Force, Huntsville, Ala., by the regiments that were mustered out there recently are being brought to Chickamauga where their stay will be indefinite. Over 300 men accompany the teams.

OHIO CENTENNIAL.

Gov. Bushnell Makes Announcement to the World.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—Governor Bushnell yesterday issued the following official proclamation relative to the holding of the coming centennial of the admission of Ohio into the Union, to be held at Toledo:

"In the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, Executive Department. Proclamation.

"On November 29, 1802, by adoption of a constitution, which was recognized by the congress of the United States by the act of February 19, 1803, the people of Ohio inaugurated the state and secured its admission to the Union. This was the first encroachment upon the vast and rich Northwest Territory, which was instituted by the Ordinance of 1787, and which, after the war of independence, became the scene of many of the most stirring events of an important historical era. The sturdy and adventurous pioneers from the South and East, aided by the colonists from far New England, who at Marietta found a second Plymouth Rock in the wilderness, had laid a firm foundation upon which the structure of the civilization of Ohio was reared. To the broad and fertile fields and the thriving villages which offered the hope of adequate rewards for the industry of the husbandman and an opportunity for the artisan, there came speedily a population which established the character of the generations succeeding, and thus provided for the youthful state strong, resolute and resourceful men and courageous, helpful and able women. All did their part, and the advance of public and private interests was steady and healthful. A marvelous development ensued. Agriculture and commerce, manufacturing and mining found wonder expression in Ohio, the result being that in the present day there is literally an increase of a hundred fold.

"The proud record thus established, and the near approach of the centennial period of the state inspired the people of Ohio with the desire to commemorate fittingly the epoch which would mark the end of a century's glorious history. In recognition of this sentiment, the Genaral Assembly of Ohio, by a joint resolution adopted April 21, 1898, endorsed the purpose and chose the city of Toledo as the place for an exposition which would be illustrative of not only the progress of our citizenship, but also of the achievements of our sister states of the Northwest Territory, and of all the states of the union. It was declared that this celebration, which primarily would honor the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of our state, should be so broad in scope, ambitious in design and perfect in detail, as to typify the results attained by the American nation and by the countries of the world in the opening years of this new century. The preliminary work in connection with the proposed centennial celebration has been well performed, and there is promise of complete success in the undertaking.

"Therefore, pursuant to the mandate of the General Assembly of Ohio, and by request of the Ohio Centennial commission, a body appointed under law to assist in the preparation for the exposition, this proclamation is issued to announce to the General Government of the United States, to the American States, and to the various countries of the world, that the centennial anniversary of the State of Ohio will be celebrated in the year 1902-3. And further, it is the purpose hereby to extend a cordial invitation to all governments and peoples to participate in the exposition by making exhibits of their products of every class, and by accrediting representatives. Under the favorable auspices, which it is believed will mark the history of this project, the Ohio Centennial Exposition will be a worthy memorial to the triumphs of the past and an augury for even greater honor and success in the future.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(Seal) "ASA S. BUSHNELL,
"Governor of Ohio."

"By the Governor,
"CHARLES KINNEY,
"Secretary of State."

CARPET MILLS BUSY.

Outlook In This Industry is the Best for Years.

Worcester, Feb. 22.—Such is the rush of orders at the carpet mills at South Worcester that it has been found necessary to work overtime, and the departments at William J. Hogg's mill will work until 9 p. m. Never has business been so brisk, and this is the second time this season that Mr. Hogg has found it necessary to have his employes work nights to meet with the heavy orders for goods.

As a matter of fact, carpet manufacturers generally are feeling the effect of a better demand for their goods than for a long time. They have had a most unsatisfactory experience during the years of depression.

Now, however, that there is a better feeling abroad and money more plentiful, there is freer buying on the part of jobbers, who feel that the general public are sure to be in the market for such goods as they are in need of.

A characteristic of the present demand is the insistence of the buyers for early delivery, the jobbers believing, evidently, that the spring opening is to be an early one. One result of this is the refusal of some mills which are sold ahead to book orders contingent upon early delivery. On the whole, the prospect is most encouraging, and not for a good many years have the carpet manufactories been as hopeful as they are now."

THE CHITOSE

To Have Final Inspection Before Being Turned Over to the Mikado.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The Japanese cruiser Chitose will be placed in the drydocks to-day so that the naval constructors of the Japanese navy may inspect her plates below the water line and her propellers before finally accepting the vessel from her builders.

When she comes off the dock she will fly the Japanese flag and will become the crack ship of the mikado's navy.

Newspaper Burned Out.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—The five-story building on Fourth street, near First avenue, owned and occupied by the Tribune Publishing company, was destroyed by fire last night. The flames originated from the job room, on the third floor. Nothing was saved; mailing lists, files, account books, contracts, with all the costly presses and linotypes were destroyed.

The Times-Journal building, two lots east of the Tribune, was on fire several times. The building adjoining the Tribune on the west and occupied by George Benz & Sons, wholesale liquor dealers, was almost destroyed, together with a large stock. The big department store of F. N. Olsen, to the south and across the alley, was on fire, but iron shutters saved it.

Following are the estimated losses: Tribune company $100,000, insurance $80,000; binding and job department, $8,000, insurance $5,000; W. S. Boots & Co., law blanks, $7,000, partially insured; George Benz & Sons, wholesale liquors, $25,000, with full insurance; Drew & Co., and Thurston & Gould, job printers, $3,000, partial insurance; A. T. Dahl, book binder, $3,000, partial insurance; the Housekeeper, semi-monthly, $4,000, fully insured; Century Piano company, $1,000, fully covered.

Mrs. Logan Seriously Ill.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The Times-Herald's Washington special says: Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at her home in this city. She is suffering from a second attack of grip. She has been unable to leave her room for more than a week and her condition causes much alarm.

IN CUBA.

GOMEZ IN HAVANA.

American and Cuban Officers Exchange Compliments.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The banquet at the Tacon theatre Saturday evening, proved a brilliantly successful affair. Gov. Gen. Brooke and Major Gen. Lee spoke. The Cubans generally regard the occurrences at the function as the most promising anguries of Cuban independence since the peace protocol was signed. The theatre was crowded to overflowing with spectators and more than 200 covers were laid for the banqueters. Beside Generals Brooke and Lee and their staffs, the company included Generals Ludlow and Chaffee and staffs and other army and navy officers, together with many prominent citizens and Havana officials. General Andrade sat on the right of Gen. Gomez and Mayor Lacoste on his left.

The boxes were filled with people representing Havana's best society.

Among the speakers were Senor Pedro Llorento, Col. Carlos Garcia, Ceualto Gomez and Dr. Lazuna, secretary of the department of justice. The tendency of all the speeches was toward independence for Cuba, with eulogy of Gen. Gomez and assertions that he must never more leave the island. Both the American generals—Lee and Brooke, repeated former statements of the military administration, chiefly along the line of assurance that the United States intended to establish a stable government in the island and then deliver it to the Cubans themselves. These assurances were vociferously applauded.

Gen. Gomez did not speak, owing to the hoarseness from which he is suffering. Gen. Andrade expressed thanks on his behalf, adding in his name that the banquet had done much to bring the Cuban and American elements to a clear understanding and to define the position, works and aims of the United States military administration in Cuba.

RAIDING PLANTATIONS.

Fifty Cubans Had Been Arrested for Stealing Sugar Cane.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The owners of the Toledo plantation, near Marianao, complained to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee recently that Cuban soldiers carried away tons of sugar cane every day for the purpose of eating it. Major Russell B. Harrison, the provost marshal, with a guard of 25 men, went to the plantation yesterday, caught 50 Cubans and disarmed them. A number of others escaped. As the provost guard was marching back, about five hundred Cuban soldiers came running over the hill, brandishing their rifles. Major Harrison believed that a rescue was intended, and he aligned his men, and ordered them to load their rifles. He then directed a Spanish-talking soldier to tell the Cubans that they must not come any nearer else he would shoot. Followed by a crowd of Cubans, Major Harrison and the prisoners marched to the headquarters of General Mayi Rodriguez, a Cuban commander, to whom the prisoners were transferred, the major taking a receipt for them.

The American military authorities treat the Cuban soldiers as though they belonged to a foreign army, not pushing them in the civil courts, but committing them to the justice of their own commanders.

GOMEZ'S ENTREE.

Cuban General Receives a Noisy Welcome at the Capital.

Havana, Feb. 25.—General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, entered Havana yesterday afternoon, escorted by General Ludlow and his staff and Troop L of the Seventh United States Cavalry. He marched at the head of 2,000 armed Cuban horsemen and footmen. The population of the city was wild with enthusiasm.

General Ludlow, governor of Havana, gave permission to the Cubans to bring their troops into the city with General Gomez.

General Ludlow received General Gomez with military honors, and General Brooke expressed a desire to show the Cuban commander every attention.

The day belonged entirely to Gomez. He had to divide with no man the demonstration, which was of so remarkable a nature that it is difficult to interpret its true meaning. From early morning the streets were thronged; bunting and flags flew from every house, and fireworks were burned in every square, but the great crowd never let its purpose be misunderstood. It was out to see and honor Meximo Gomez.

NOT A GO.

Indications Are That the Pottery Combine Will Fall Through.

East Liverpool, O., Feb. 25.—Western earthenware manufacturers have almost abandoned faith in the pottery trust project. The subscriptions of stock in the American Potteries company were announced to close in New York on Tuesday last. Since then not a word has been received from the New York people who undertook to float the stock. It is stated that of the $27,000,000 stock, only $6,000,000 has been taken, $4,000,000 being cash and $2,000,000 being taken by the manufacturers in part payment for their plants. The projectors announced last week that if the necessary stock to float the trust was not taken this week they would drop the deal.

Potteries have been starting up the past two weeks independently.

MARRIAGE EXAMINATIONS.

North Dakota Senate Favors a Plan to Limit Matrimonial Alliances.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 27.—The senate has passed the Creel bill, to regulate marriages. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three physicians in each county for the examination of all applicants for marriage licenses.

Under the provisions of the bill no license to marry can be granted unless the applicants present a certificate from the board of examiners that they are free from certain diseases and ailments, including dipsomonia, hereditary insanity and tuberculosis. The examiners are to be appointed by the county judge and are to meet at least once a month for examination of applicants. A fee of $2.50 is required for the medical examination.

COL. CONGER DEAD.

Former Ohio Republican Committeeman Stricken in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 27.—Colonel A. L. Conger died at 11 o'clock Saturday night from a stroke of paralysis. He came here about a year ago from Akron, O., and established a college of osteopathy. He was for eight years a member of the Republican national committee from Ohio, and had served several terms as a member of congress. He was about 70 years old.

INCREASED EXPORTS.

Reports From Boston Alone for One Week Worth $8,000,000.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—Twelve trans-Atlantic liners sailed from this port the last week heavily laden with wheat, corn, oats, provisions, machinery, general merchandise, etc. The increase in the export business was enormous, and shippers figure that the combined cargoes of these twelve steamships are worth $8,000,000. The totals are 309,249 bushels of wheat, 605,973 bushels of corn and 219,797 bushels of oats.

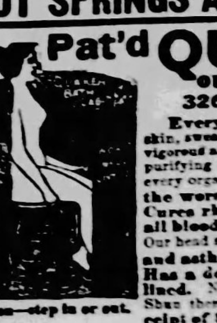
Choate Sails for England.

New York, Feb. 22.—Among the passengers sailing on the St. Paul to-day for Southampton is Joseph H. Choate, the new ambassador to England. Numerous friends of the eminent lawyer and statesman gathered at the dock and bade him bon voyage.

Timber Monopoly.

Middleboro, Ky., Feb. 22.—The pine timber lands of southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and northwestern North Carolina have been monopolized by Canadian and New England capitalists. The capital of the syndicate is $5,000,000.

HOT SPRINGS AT HOME! Produces Cleanliness. Health, Strength, and a Beautiful Complexion. | DON'T BE DECEIVED—Other so-called Cabinets are simply a ... pulled on or off over head—Dangerous to Use.



Pat'd QUAKER FOLDING, HOT AIR AND VAPOR BATH CABINET.

OUR NEW 1900 STYLE. PERFECT AT LAST. BEST MADE. CHEAPEST. 326,000 IN USE. BEST PHYSICIANS USE AND RECOMMEND IT.

Every home should have our Cabinet for bathing purposes. It opens the 5,000,000 pores of the skin, sweats out all the impure and poisonous matter which causes disease, makes you clean, keeps you strong, vigorous and healthy. You enjoy at home or when traveling for 3c. each all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the famous Turkish, hot air or medicated baths. **This wonderful invention** tones every organ and nerve in the system, makes your blood pure, your sleep sound. **Prevents disease. Cures the worst cold, and breaks up all symptoms of fevers with one bath.** Reduces obesity. **Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, lagrippe, malaria, dropsy, bronchitis, female complaints, all blood, skin, nerve and kidney troubles. Immediate relief guaranteed in worst cases.** Our head steaming attachment makes clear skin, removes pimples and blemishes. Invaluable for catarrh and asthma. **Description:** Cabinet weighs only 5 lbs. Folded, is 3 in. thick, 15 in. wide, 16 in. long. **Has a door. Has self-supporting steel folding frame.** Covering best antiseptic cloth, rubber-lined. Not a cloak or barrel to rest on your shoulders or pull on or off over your head. Such are dangerous. Shun them. Quaker complete with frame, stove, valuable formulas and directions **sent anywhere on receipt of $5.00.** Head Steamer $1.00 extra. Order to-day. You won't be disappointed. **Guaranteed as represented or money refunded.** We are responsible, capital $100,000.00. Largest manufacturers of Bath Cabinets in the world. Send your address anyway for

AGENTS WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN. $100.00 a Month and Expenses. | **Our Valuable Descriptive Book, Testimonials, Etc. FREE!**

We recommend above firm as thoroughly reliable.—Editor. Address, J. Y. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

PULLMAN COMPANY

May Be Made to Pay a Heavy Fee in Colorado.

Denver, Col., Feb. 24.—Secretary of State Beckwith has discovered that the statement of the Pullman Palace Car company, on file in his office, gives the capital stock of the company as $100,000, while it is now actually capitalized at $54,000,000. He says the company owes the state of Colarado a fee of $8,091, and he will take steps to collect that amount.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TROUBLE AT MUSCAT.

How the Sultan of Oman Was Brought to Time.

Bombay, Feb. 24.—Important details regarding the action of the British authorities at Muscat, the capital of the sultanate of Oman, have just become public. It appears that the news of the lease by the sultan of Oman of a coaling station to France on the coast of Oman leaked out while the British political agent at Muscat, Major Eagan was absent. He promptly returned to his post, but the sultan refused to furnish him with any information, hoping to receive aid from the French. The arrival of the cruiser Eclipse, with Rear Admiral Drummond on board, threw the sultan's subjects into a panic, though the sultan himself still remained obdurate.

During the morning of February 16, Admiral Drummond sent word ashore that unless the sultan attended a durbar on board the Eclipse at 2 o'clock that afternoon he would bombard the forts at 2:20 p. m.

Notice of the admiral's intention was sent to the foreign consuls and the town was speedily in confusion. The Eclipse took up a position broadside to the town, while the other British ships cleared for action. The sultan thereupon posted a notification at the custom house and on the gates of the town that the agreement with the French was cancelled.

Just before 2 o'clock the sultan of Oman, almost unattended, arrived on board the flagship and completely acquiesced to the British demands and handed over to Admiral Drummond the treaty with France. On the following day the admiral went to the palace, where a great durbar was held and the sultan publicly repudiated his agreement with France.

PUTTING DOWN CONSPIRACIES.

French Government Has Begun Active Measures.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The arrest of five monarchists and the seizure of many documents being circulated in the interests of the Duke of Orleans indicate that the government has determined on active measures for repression of the royalist agitation.

Owing to the placarding of speeches of the Duc d'Orleans, the Orleanist pretender, recently delivered at San Remo, and the seizure of scarfpins and medals bearing the pretender's portrait, the prefect of police was ordered by the government to make strict investigation into the recent proceedings of the monarchist party.

Saturday evening the Prefect communicated the result of his inquiries to M. Dupuy, premier and minister of the interior, with the result that the minister decided on vigorous action.

At midnight M. Cochefort, chief of the secret police, was summoned to the prefecture and directed to prepare seventeen confidential letters and seventeen warrants, which were handed to seventeen police commissaries, authorizing a search of the residences of suspects, particularly M. Guerin, manager of the newspaper Nui Juif; Messrs. Deveaux, Buffet, Robert de Chaviliy, Thiebaude, Monicourt, secretary to the Duc d'Orleans; Dubuc, president of the Young Anti-Semites; and Comte Sazbran de Ponteves.

The confidential letters indicated that the warrants aimed to discover the existence of any political action on the part of the Anti-Semetic league or its relations with the Royalist and Bonapartist committees or with other leagues.

LOCKOUT IN ENGLAND

That May Tie Up the Whole Building Trade.

London, Feb. 24.—England stands on the threshold of what promises to be one of the greatest labor contests of its history. The general employers in the building trades throughout the country have given notice of a lockout of all members of the plasterers' union Monday week, March 6. This means that the entire building trade will be brought to a standstill, for every plasterer will be locked out and other workmen, unconnected with the dispute, will be thrown out of work. The trade never was busier, the men were never better organized and wages never were higher. The dispute is a mere exhibition of childish obstinacy over a trifle. Neither wages nor hours nor right of combination is involved. The only possible outcome is the reduction to impotence of one side or the other.

BULGARIA SAFE.

Story of Her Buffetings With the Stormy Atlantic.

Ponta Del Gada, Feb. 25.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bulgaria, Captain Schmidt, from New York on Jan. 28, for Hamburg, previously reported in distress by the British tank steamer Weehawken, 800 miles from the Azore islands, entered this port to-day under her own steam and reported all well on board.

The following additional details regarding her experiences at sea have been obtained by the Associated Press:

Subsequent to the departure of Second Mate Scharges and three men, who were picked up from an open boat of the Bulgaria on Feb. 5, by the British ship Vittoria, bound for Baltimore, the weather became worse and salvage operations had to be abandoned. All day and night the crew and passengers of the Bulgaria jettisoned cargo until Feb. 7. During the afternoon of Feb. 7, William Koenig, a sailor, jumped overboard, and was never seen again.

The weather on the morning of Feb. 8, was fearful and there was six or seven feet of water in the holds. On the morning of Feb. 9, the weather became calmer and 107 dead horses were thrown overboard.

Stormy weather recommenced on the afternoon of Feb. 11 and lasted until Feb. 14, when the British steamer Antillian appeared. Several attempts were made to take the Bulgaria in tow but each time the hawsers parted. The Antillian stood by the Bulgaria until the morning of Feb. 15, when she proceeded on her voyage.

On Feb. 18 and 19 the severe weather continued, but moderated on Feb. 20.

Meanwhile the crew of the Bulgaria had been working incessantly to repair the disabled rudder and Feb. 21, the vessel was again under control.

During the storms and in working the cargo, etc., the passengers and crew of the Bulgaria sustained many injuries, a number of arms and legs being broken.

TWENTY MISSING

Since the Terrific Storm Swept the Cayman Islands.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—Further advices from the Cayman islands, situated 150 miles from here, as to the terrible storm of February 13 and 14, say that it was the longest and most severe in the memory of the inhabitants, the seas almost overwhelming the islands. Throughout the entire two days the wind was working general destruction. The full extent of the fatalities is not yet reported, but it is known that about twenty persons are missing.

BULGARIA'S CAPTAIN

Complimented and Decorated by the Emperor of Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—Emperor William's dispatch to the director of the Hamburg-American steamship line, congratulating the company on the happy issue of the Bulgaria's experiences, says:

"With deep gratitude to God, who has so marvelously saved the ship and crew, I express my warmest congratulations on the saving of the Bulgaria. Capt. Schmidt, like a true German seaman and with a firm trust in God, victoriously carried on a life and death struggle for 24 days against the ocean, assisted by a crew, gallant and self-sacrificing, devoted to duty. As a mark of my recognition of his services, I bestow upon Capt. Schmidt the Cross of Commander of the Hohenzollern Family Order. You will communicate to me the names of the crew who are deserving of distinction."

The secretary of the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, in the reichstag, delivered a warm eulogy of the Bulgaria's captain and crew, whose behavior, he said, "cannot fail to fill every German heart with joy and pride, and which is testimony to the efficiency of our merchant fleet.

"The navy," the admiral continued, "shares the joy and sorrow with the merchant fleet." (Cheers.)

The president of the reichstag, Count von Ballenstein, and the former president of the reichstag, Herr von Levetzow, pronounced similar encomiums.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Experiments With a New Discovery by a Russian Scientist.

London, Feb. 24.—English scientists interested in photography are just now giving much of their attention to an investigation of the Russian discovery of a new form of color photography.

The discovery is that of a photographer of Kieff, and, according to the statements of those who are looking into the matter and who are well qualified to speak on the subject, the new method rivals in its excellent results the color work obtained by the McDonough, or American form, which has also attracted much attention here.

The camera of the Russian inventor takes three negatives at once, all alike in outline, but of different values. In the first all shades of blue come out more distinctly; in the second, reds, and in the third, yellows. From these are printed separately three positives on transparent films, which are then superimposed one on the other. It is claimed that the final result of this combination of the three primitive colors gives a perfect picture in the colors of nature.

THE CZAR ILL.

Fears for the Life of the Emperor Nicholas.

London, Feb. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Mail says:

Well informed persons here assure me that the health of Emperor Nicholas is far from good, and that his condition excites the gravest solicitude.

A long threatening ailment assumed a critical form soon after the issuance of the manifesto in behalf of the limitation of armaments, and the czar is now prostrated. The malady is of such a character as to forbid all intellectual exertion.

His participation in the government is merely formal, confined to signing documents of whose contents he is ignorant. The Grand Duke Michael possesses the executive power, and all government decisions are arrived at without the czar's co-operation or knowledge.

AMERICAN FRUIT

Obtains Some Concessions From the German Government.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The officials of the German foreign office have notified the United States embassy that the government will henceforth admit American oranges, lemons and raisins without examination and also that all American fresh and dried fruit will be allowed to pass in bond through Germany without being examined.

The decisions are based on the favorable reports of the German experts sent to America.

The question whether dried fruit sent abroad is harmless, especially for the transmission of San Jose and other insects has not yet been decided.

The probability is that the decision will be favorable to American interests. The officials of the United States embassy have cabled the above facts to the authorities at Washington.

DREYFUS AGAIN.

Report That Cassation Court Will Be Asked to Annul His Conviction.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Soir announces that M. Manau, the procurateur general, will submit his report in the Dreyfus affair next week.

The report will ask the court of cassation, it is said, to annul the conviction without ordering a retrial.

If this be correct it shows that the evidence before the court not only proves Dreyfus innocent, but that the crime for which he was punished never existed, as the French laws allows the court of cassation to quash a sentence without retrial only when there is proof that the offense was never perpetrated.

Rebellion Put Down.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 24.—(Via Galveston, Texas., Feb. 25, delayed in transmission.)—President Zalayas' army, under Gens. Saenz and Iranco Estrada, has captured Cili Mountain and Agua Calientes, thus virtually determining the Bluefields revolution.

Nicaragua Rebels.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 28, via Galveston, Tex.—General Reyes, the rebel commander, surrendered voluntarily yesterday to Captains Simmonds and Barr, respectively commanding the United States gunboat Marietta and the British second-class cruiser Intrepid, who then landed 80 marines for police duty.

Lafayette Monument Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 24.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador has received a letter from M. Leygus, minister of public instruction and fine arts of France accepting from the people of the United States the offer of a monument to General Lafayette.

In the Soudan.

London, Feb. 22.—According to a special dispatch from Cairo the disquieting news has been received here that the khalifa, at the head of a greatly augmented force, is marching on the Nile.

Baron Reuter Dead.

Nice, Feb. 25.—Baron Paul Julius De Reuter, director and founder of Reuter's Telegram company, is dead, aged 83 years.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON.

DINGLEY TARIFF.

Comparison of the Workings of Three Different Tariff Laws.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The customs receipts of the government, exclusive of those from tea, are now running at the rate of $560,000 per day, or considerably more than one-half the average daily expenditures during the five years prior to the beginning of the extraordinary expenditures due to the war with Spain.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has just compiled some figures on the customs receipts of the government since the beginning of the fiscal year, 1893, thus including the operations of three tariff laws. These figures show that the total receipts from customs during the fiscal years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 were $823,908,044, or an average of $451,456 per diem during that five years' period, three of the years in question having been under the tariff act of August 27, 1894, and two years under the act of October 1, 1890. The fiscal year 1898 is not included in these estimates since its customs receipts were far below the normal because of the small importations immediately following the enactment of the tariff law of July 26, 1897, while its expenditures, by reason of the war were far above the normal.

The total expenditures of the five years 1893-'97, were $1,825,152,139, or an average annual expenditure during that time of $365,030,428, or an average of $1,000,000 per day for all of the general expenditures of the government. This, of course, includes none of the expenditures of the postoffice department except the annual deficit, the custom of the treasury department in considering its expenditures being to omit from its calculations the total receipts and expenditures of the postoffice department which is practically self-sustaining, and to include only the deficit of each year in the treasury expenditures.

The statement of the bureau of statistics further shows that the receipts of the calendar year 1898 from the customs act of July 24, 1897, coupled with the internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts under the then existing laws, have more than equalled the ordinary daily expenditures prior to the beginning of extraordinary expenditures during the war. The total receipts from customs in the year 1898 were $152,879,361, of which $2,079,787 was from tea. The total receipts from internal revenue during the year were $222,922,310, of which $55,286,831 was from war revenue taxes. The total miscellaneous receipts of the year were $36,829,580, of which $14,841,401 was from sales of Pacific railroad, making the total extraordinary receipts of the year $72,208,019, which, if deducted from the grand total receipts of the year, $442,631,251, would leave $370,423,232 as the ordinary receipts exclusive of war revenues and receipts from Pacific railroad, or, in round figures, $5,392,804 in excess of the average annual expenditures during the five years 1893-'97, prior to the beginning of the war expenditures.

NO CASE AGAINST HANNA.

Is the Decision of the Senate Committee.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The senate committee on privileges and elections decided that there was no case made in the protest against Senator Hanna, of Ohio, and ordered such a report made to the senate.

Senator Turley, of Tennessee, reserved the right to make a statement concerning the matter to the senate, though no minority report would be made.

HON. WM. R. DAY

To Be Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the senate:

William R. Day, of Ohio, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial circuit.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy, surveyor of customs, Boston and Charlestown district, Mass.

S. Stillman Blanchard, appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

THE PRESIDENT

Causes Changes in Regulations for Examination of Enlisted Men.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The President has made several amendments to the regulations governing the examination of enlisted men for appointment as second lieutenants in the army. Accordigly the usual preliminary examination of such applicants will be held March 20th of this year instead of September 1, as under the former regulation. The advancement of the date of examination is supposed to be due to the pressing necessity for additional officers in consequence of the war.

Soldiers desiring to take the competitive examination must have completed two years of service prior to March 30th next and their age on that date must not exceed 30 years. The requirement for the holding of such examination at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been changed to authorize such examinations to be held in the various military departments at such places as may be selected by the commanding officers. These are the principal changes in the regulations.

REPRESENTATIVES

Can Not Hold Army Commissions and Be Congressmen.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The report of the house judiciary committee on the status of Gen. Wheeler and other members of the house holding army commissions was presented to-day. The essential facts were given at the time the committee reached its conclusion to declare vacant the seats of Representative Wheeler and others. In addition to this, the report says that at the present time, when the patriotic impulses of the people are aroused, it may seem unpatriotic to question the course of a member who leaves his seat to go upon the field of battle. But against this there is the plain language of the constitution and the manifest dangers that would follow any other course. If one general of the army could be taken from the senate or the house, then, the report argues, with equal right, the entire national legislature could be transformed into a band of military officials. The incompatibility of serving in congress and in the army, and the bad public policy involved, are dwelt upon.

It is argued, however, that the constitutional inhibition does not apply to members holding places on the Hawaiian and other commissions.

In conclusion, the report admits a resolution declaring that Representatives Wheeler, of Alabama; Robbins, of Pennsylvania; Colson, of Kentucky, and Campbell, of Illinois, "vacated their seats" as representatives, and ceased to be members of the house on the date they accepted military offices, and are not now members of the Fifty-fifth congress of the United States.

Will Join His Regiment.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Brigadier General E. P. Ewers, now in command of a brigade of troops in the department of Santiago, Cuba, has been honorably mustered out of the volunteer army. He is lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Regular Infantry, and will join that regiment.

COLONIAL COMMISSION.

Members Preparing to Leave for Cuba in a Few Days.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The commission named by the President to consider questions pertaining to the civil affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico is busily engaged in completing preparations to leave for the islands, the purpose being to sail late next week or early in the following week. The chief questions before them are those of taxation, public schools, public highways and franchises for private enterprises. At present no personalty or realty taxes are being collected in either island, the former laws having been suspended. With a view to preparing and recommending a desirable system for preparatory taxation, the commission is making a complete compilation of the tax laws of the several states to the end that the best may be given Cuba and Porto Rico. All applications for franchises of a quasi-public nature are referred by the department to the commission, and the latter must pass upon them. Up to date the capital represented by the applications on file aggregate $80,000,000, among the applications being one for the construction of a railway from the eastern to the western end of Cuba, a distance of six hundred miles. The commission has not determined upon its itinerary, but it probably will go first to Cuba.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Government Preparing to Care for Southern Cemeteries.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Col. Ainsworth, of the quartermaster's department, has transmitted to the secretary of war, for transmission to the senate, a partial report upon the number of confederate cemeteries and their interments, and is prosecuting the work of completing the statistics that were asked by senate resolution with a view to carrying out the President's recommendation that government care be given confederate dead. The figures so far prepared have not been given out yet. The work of securing complete records is attended necessarily with delay. Compilations relative to the larger cemeteries is easy, but throughout the South—notably near the battlefields—are small cemeteries, little known, wherein many confederates lie buried. General Wright, who has charge of Confederate statistics in the preparation of the records of the civil war, is in charge of the present work under Col. Ainsworth.

PRESBYTERIANS RECONCILED.

Reunion Likely Between the North and the South.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—There are outward and visible signs that the two branches of the Presbyterian church, north and south, which have been separated since the civil war, are at last in earnest in their endeavor to come together again, and it is highly probable that conferences now in progress between representatives of the two organizations will result in definite and decisive steps toward a reunion being taken at the May general assemblies of the two bodies. The joint committee of the two churches is now at work on a plan of reconciliation which it is confidently hoped will be acceptable to both. Reunion will place the church among the most powerful in the country, both numerically and financially. North and south, the denomination will number 1,088,214 communicants with church property valued at $95,575,200, exclusive of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and other wings of the denomination.

IMPORTANT CASES

Decided by United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 27.—In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down to-day by Justice Peckham in the case of the state of Ohio vs. General J. E. Thomas, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. The case was a prosecution against General Thomas under state laws for failing to post a placard in the eating room of the home, stating that oleomargarine is used there. The court held that the state law was unconstitutional in its application to the soldiers' home. Justice Harlan, while agreeing in the judgment, took issue with some of the lines laid down in the opinion.

The court also decided the case of the First National bank of Wellington, O., vs. H. P. Chapman, treasurer of Lorain county. The case involved the validity of the state laws applicable to national banks, the allegation being that the laws permit discrimination against the stockholders of such banks. The supreme court affirmed the opinion of the court below, holding the laws to be valid.

WEST POINT CADETS

Who Will Immediately Enter the Philippine Service.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The following cadets recently graduated from the United States military academy at West Point have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, to take the first transport for Manila, to join the regiments to which they will be assigned: Charles B. Clark, 23d infantry; George S. Simonds, 22d infantry; Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th infantry; Josiah C. Minus, 23d infantry; Walter S. Brown, 3d infantry; Chas. M. Bundel, 4th infantry; Henry L. Harris, jr., 20th infantry; Pierce C. Foster, 3d infantry; Charles D. Herron, 16th infantry; Wm. T. Merry, 23d infantry; Frederick B. Kerr, 22d infantry; Henry N. Way, 4th infantry; Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th infantry; James Justice, 22d infantry; Albert N. McClure, 14th infantry.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

Sad Mission of the United States Transport Roumania.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The funeral ship Roumania, which has engaged in the sacred mission of bringing home the remains of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in Porto Rico and Cuba, has completed its work so far as Porto Rico is concerned. The number of American dead on that island was comparatively small, and their disinterment and removal to the transport occupied only about a weeks' time. A telegram received by Col. Moore, of the quartermaster general's office, says that the Roumania left Ponce yesterday for Santiago where the principal work of the expedition will be done.

NEW STAMPS.

Government Providing Postage for Porto Rico and Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The postoffice department has shipped to Porto Rico 4,000,000 United States postage stamps with the words "Porto Rico" printed on each. The shipment embraced one million ones, two million twos and five hundred thousand each of five and ten cent stamps. Arrangements meantime are being rapidly completed for a distinctive set of Cuban stamps.

General Reynolds Dies.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Major General Joseph C. Reynolds, U. S. A., retired, is dead of cerebral hemmorhage, aged 77 years. The remains will be interred at Arlington, Tuesday or Wednesday.

Statue for Miss Willard.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22.—The house to-day passed the senate bill appropriating $9,000 for a statue of Frances Willard, to be placed in statuary hall, Washington.

OFF FOR A WAR.

But Nobody Knows Just Where the Fighting is to Be.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—The first detachment of the filibustering expedition organized here for an invasion of Central America left Kansas City at 10:20 o'clock last night. The soldiers of fortune numbered 150 and were provided for in four special coaches which were attached to the regular southbound passenger train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road.

William G. Thompson, former captain of Co. D, Fifth Missouri volunteers, was in command. On the same train, as regular passengers, were Captain George P. Whitsett, late of Co. G, Fifth Missouri volunteers; Captain A. M. Casey, late of Co. M, Third Missouri, and T. A. Whitten, a lawyer, who has been active in recruiting the adventurers.

The filibusters expect to take ship at Mobile or New Orleans, though on this point the majority of them have not been fully advised and at the port of embarkation they expect to be joined by other detachments from St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. It is now known beyond question that the men composing this expedition expect to see fighting in Central America. Reports as to their destination have been conflicting, both Guatemala and Honduras having been mentioned, but men who are leaders in the adventure have secretly informed their friends that the real destination is Nicaragua.

For over two months recruits have been quietly gathering here. The men enlisting have been assured that the invaders have good backing and have been told that capitalists of national prominence are furnishing the money to equip and arm the expedition. The object, it is alleged is to secure control of Nicaragua, but whether in connection with the revolutionsists now waging war in Nicaragua or independent of them it is not certain. Others are equally certain that the destination is Honduras, and still others are told that Honduras is the republic to be overthrown. Whatever the destination the men who are to do the fighting have been promised rich rewards in lands in the country to be seized.

Almost to a man the soldiers of fortune were members of the Third and Fifth Missouri regiments recently mustered out.

United States District Attorney Warner and United States Marshal Durham investigated the affair, but when the band started south last night both declared that they had discovered nothing to warrant the arrest of the alleged invaders. They have advised the Washington authorities fully.

Dr. R. E. Heath, consul here for Honduras, has also notified his government and the Honduran consul at New Orleans of the movement.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCK.

Five Legislatures That Are Unable to Come to an Agreement.

Dover, Del., Feb. 28.—The seventy-fifth ballot for United States senator: Addicks, 16; Gray, 17; Bird, 11; Handy, 3; absent, 5.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 28.—The thirty-sixth ballot for senator to-day resulted: Quay, 85; Jenks, 67; Dalzell, 11; Stewart, 7; Irvin, 5; Stone, 4; Huff, 6; Widener, 2; Riter, 2; Rice, 2; Markle, 2; Tubbs, 2; Smith, 1; Grow, 1. Paired and not voting, 57.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 28.—There were no changes in the vote for senator to-day. It has been definitely decided to hold the Republican senatorial caucus to-morrow night, though Thompson, one of the leading candidates, is not entirely satisfied and may refuse to go into the caucus.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 28.—The sixty-fifth ballot for United States senator yesterday resulted in no change.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 28.—One senatorial ballot taken yesterday resulted: King, 5; McCune, 27; Nebeker, 7; Rideout, 2; Cannon, 8; Sutherland (Rep.), 14. Absent, 4.

THE M'CORD CLAIM.

Minister Dudley Receives a Draft On London for $40,000.

Lima, Feb. 27.—United States Minister Dudley has received from the Bank of Peru a draft on London for $40,000 in American gold in settlement of the McCord claim.

Minister Dudley remitted the draft to the state department in Washington by steamer.

Victor H. McCord was the consular agent of the United States at Arequipa, Peru, in 1885, and superintendent of the Arequipa & Cuzco railroad. He was directed to place a train at the disposal of Peruvian officers and soldiers. The perfidy of the engine driver caused the train to fall into the hands of the revolutionists. For this McCord was imprisoned and ordered to be shot, but was subsequently released. He was again seized and imprisoned by the Peruvian government in 1888, and made to pay a fine of $3,000. His original claim was for $200,000. Secretary Sherman offered to compromise for $35,000. The Peruvian government rejected these terms, and the matter was referred for a decision to Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of Canada, who awarded McCord $40,000.

WILL RESTORE WAGES.

Good Effect of Prosperity On the Textile Mills of New England.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 28.—As a result of a three hours' conference between the executive board of the Manufacturers' union and the Fall River textile committee, held last night, the proposition of the operatives was accepted restoring the wage scale prior to the end of January 3, 1898. The restoration will date from April 3, next.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 28.—It is generally understood that the local committee on manufactures will follow the lead of Fall River in granting a restoration of wages to the textile operatives.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 28.—The Rhode Island cotton manufacturers are likely to follow the example of the cotton mill owners in Fall River, and restore the '98 schedule of wages.

COTTON SEED

Is to Be Shipped to the Philippines for Planting.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 23.—R. D. Berry, assistant general freight agent of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, is superintending the shipment of 6,000 pounds of cotton seed from Dallas to Manila. The seed is to be used for planting lands for the cultivation of cotton in the Philippines. Dallas cotton men profess to see danger to the cotton interests of the southern states in the acquisition of the Philippines. They declare that the millions of cheap native laborers will in a few years make the Philippines a dangerous rival to Texas and the south generally.

CHINA BANKRUPT.

Is the Prediction Made by Lord Charles Beresford.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Lord Charles Beresford, in an interview here, predicted that China would be bankrupt in four years and said that what England had done for Egypt the four nations controlling China trade could do for China. "Save for its strategic advantage," he added, "Egypt has not been worth a shilling to England. She sacrificed lives and money to save Egypt. Of course every nation that has ever controlled Egypt has declared it would get out."

NO ORDERS FOR IOWA.

It is Not the Intention to Send the Battleship to Manila.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is stated by Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau and by all of the other naval officials concerned that the department has given no orders to the Iowa to proceed from San Francisco to Manila and that none are in contemplation. I will be at least two months before the repairs to the Iowa can be completed.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

POISON ARREST.

Roland Molineaux Caged With Murder of Mrs. Adams.

New York, Feb. 28.—Roland Burnham Molineaux, son of Gen. Leslie Molineaux, of Brooklyn, was arrested last night charged with murdering Mrs. Catherine A. Adams in this city on December 28, 1898. He was locked up in the Tombs prison. The arrest followed the verdict of the coroner's jury accusing him of the crime.

While the inquiry was into the death of Mrs. Adams it also went into the details of the death of Mr. Henry C. Barnet, of the Knickerbocker club, who was poisoned by a powder received through the mail, as was Mrs. Adams. The cases are so closely connected that they can scarcely be considered separately. The proceedings of the final day of the inquest were sensational in the highest degree.

A shopkeeper who rented private letter boxes swore positively that Molineaux was his patron, using the name of H. C. Barnet. It was proved long ago that the bottles of medicine had been sent to that letter box. Then the handwriting experts were called and one after another declared that the hand that wrote the address on the poison package and forged the names of Harry Cornish and H. C. Barnet to letters sent to drug firms ordering powder medicines was the hand of Roland B. Molineaux. The experts were absolutely certain in their identification of the penmanship and would make no qualification of their statements. District Attorney Gardiner then summed up the case, directly accusing Molineaux. The jury brought in a verdict charging Molineaux with the murder and he was at once arrested and committed to the Tombs without bail.

Molineaux is a member of the New York Athletic club, and was until his quarrel with Harry Cornish a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, from which he resigned because of that quarrel.

Molineaux's father is a paint manufacturer and reputed to be a millionaire. The prisoner has gone in good society, being of excellent address and manners and prospective heir to a great fortune.

KIPLING ALIVE.

Still Very Low and the Hope is Largely Based On Faith.

New York, Feb. 28.—The following bulletin has been issued by the physicians attending Rudyard Kipling at the Grenoble:

"8:20 a. m.—Mr. Kipling has not lost any ground.

"E. G. JANEWAY, M. D."
"THEODORE DUNHAM, M. D.

Mrs. Kipling this morning sent the following note down stairs:

"Mrs. Kipling wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the many letters and telegrams of sympathy sent her. They are too numerous for her to reply to individually."

Dr. Dunham was asked if Mr. Kipling would be out of danger if he got through the day.

"If he gets through the day," he replied, "he will be much nearer to safety."

Those who are constantly near him are Dr. Dunham, Mrs. Kipling, Mrs. Balestier, T. N. Doubleday and the nurses. The three children are in their nursery in an adjoining room.

COLONIAL BOARD

Starts for Porto Rico to Investigate the Government.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The board of insular advisors to the war department, consisting of Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, Major Charles W. Watkins and Hon. Henry G. Curtis, left here yesterday afternoon, and will sail on the transport Obdam direct for San Juan on Wednesday morning. A radical change in the plans of the board has been made, it having been decided to confine the present trip of investigation to Porto Rico, and not at this time to proceed to Cuba, as had been originally planned. The change of plans was recommended by members of the board themselves, was approved by Secretary Alger, and is dictated by the different state of affairs existing on the two islands. Porto Rico is an American colony, and its people are very solicitous for immediate reform of the civil government. The time to take up the revolutionizing of conditions in Cuba, so far as the scope of the board extends, is believed to be not quite ripe.

The work in Porto Rico will take between one and two months and contemplates taxation, educational and municipal affairs generally.

IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Opening of Census Reservation is Anxiously Awaited.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The correspondent of a Western newspaper sends out a graphic and accurate account of "the census situation" in Washington. He says:

"No proclamation opening an Indian reservation was ever awaited with more anxiety than is the public announcement of the opening of the bureau of the twelfth census. A long time ago the opponents of civil service reform in congress boldly announced that the census bureau would be kept free from the civil service rules. It was not then known who would be the director, nor the size of the force necessary, nor the probable cost. These were unimportant, but the politicians were agreed on the main thing; the census bureau would afford an opportunity to take care of a lot of political proteges, and they proposed to keep it open for that purpose. But already senators and representatives are beginning to pay the penalty of their own short-sightedness. Every one of them is being beset with applications for places. The vast army of 'hangers on' in Washington has decided to hang on just a little while longer in anticipation of the opening of the census reservation. All the incidents of the 'opening' are present. Men are 'camping' close to the border line ready to step into office as soon as the opening is proclaimed. Some have already in their minds 'staked off claims,' and armed themselves to dispossess any 'sooner' who ventures to 'squat' thereon. The only question that disturbs the vast concourse of place-hunters is when will the appointments be made. Everybody confidently expects there will be places enough to go around; if not that, they will be created. All the place-hunters who came on to Washington immediately after President McKinley was inaugurated to secure office, and finding civil service a barrier turned back, expect to be fully compensated for their trouble and outlay by a place in the bureau of the twelfth census.

WON'T RESIGN.

Alger Denies the Story Regarding His Future Course.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 24.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, with his party returning from Detroit, passed two hours in Pittsburg last night. During his stay here he took occasion to deny the story published yesterday afternoon that he contemplates resigning. In answer to further questions he said: "I could not afford to leave the cabinet under the present conditions. I am perfectly satisfied to leave the investigation of my conduct during the Spanish-American war with the investigating committees that have been appointed. I have no fear of the result. I could not relinquish the portfolio as secretary of war while still under fire."

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

As Observed by Prof. Knapp, a Government Expert.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Prof. S. A. Knapp, special commissioner of department of agriculture to inspect the seed and plant resources of the Orient and make a report on the opportunities for introducing our agriculture there has returned to Washington. Throughout his trip he was in conference with leading officials of China and Japan and had exceptional opportunities for observing actual conditions in both countries and also in the Philippines, where he continued his investigations. He says that while in Manila plans were then under way for looting the city, reports coming in daily that the Filipinos were about to attack it. He says the general sentiment both at Manila and Hong Kong is that Aguinaldo is a much over estimated leader; that he is not of the highest order of even the Filipinos and that he would sell out his cause for any satisfactory price. In the best circles of Manila, Prof. Knapp says, it is held that Aguinaldo would be easy to deal with but for the fact that his party had a firm hold on him and that he could not get away from its influence. Aguinaldo, he added, is not credited even with the ability of framing the manifestos he issues, and Prof. Knapp says it is openly known that they are written by a clever Filipino lawyer who until recently lived in Manila.

"The great masses of the islanders," Prof. Knapp explained, "are very ignorant and the very few who are intelligent have been thoroughly trained by the several hundred years of Spanish regime and are adepts at falsehood. The Filipinos at Manila told me that had the United States gone ahead at once on taking the city there would have been little trouble, but that the people interpreted the absence of vigorous action to mean that the United States was afraid of them."

Prof. Knapp contradicts the general impression that the archipelago has a population in the neighborhood of two million people but says the Dominican Fathers, than whom none could be better posted, say that 4,000,000 would be a large estimate of population.

Discussing his mission Prof. Knapp said that as to the Chinese trade the only question is whether we want our share of it, as leading Chinese officials admitted to him that reform is impossible and foreign protectorate inevitable, and added that opportunities for introducing American flour, butter and cheese will be good in Japan and in China when opened up to trade.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Remarkable Gains in All Lines of Business.

New York, Feb. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The situation is without precedent. Business has never been better on the whole and in some great industries the gain is astonishing. Exports surpass last year's as much as imports, although the excess over imports then was heavy. Failures are smaller than in any of the six years past. Stocks are stronger. Payments through exchanges show a greater volume of business than ever before at this season and nearly one-half larger than in the best of the previous years. The outgo of breadstuffs and cotton continues heavy. But there are some who fear that such prosperity cannot last. Popular impressions have to be reckoned with because they control events. Yet at every point of danger except one the signs are in every respect favorable. The upward rush of 16.5 per cent in the prices of pig iron since Jan. 1, and 17.6 per cent in prices of iron and steel products, does indeed raise a question whether exports of such products may not be temporarily checked, but if they could be entirely stopped, as they are not, the balance due this country would still be large. The crush of demand for finished products, at a time when nearly all the works are crowded by orders covering production until July 1, or later, causes many to refuse to contract beyond the date except at higher prices and a rise under such circumstances may prove the one thing needful to sober buyers and to bring into the list of producers other establishments heretofore idle. While a fairly large capacity of production is still in reserve, the demand now pressing for cars, vessels, bridges, buildings, etc., is practically to anticipate an expected rise in prices. The best sign is that the great producers appear to be anxious to maintain their hold on foreign markets although just now unable to take orders for future delivery. It is a sign of similar improvement that boot and shoe manufacturers just at this time seek better markets by a somewhat general reduction of 2½c in prices, although leather averages slightly higher. A great many factories have been out of work and sales at a reduction do not cover all grades of goods. Nobody can judge what the clothiers may buy as yet, and the woolen manufacturers have a very uncertain market ahead, but they judge that there will be a heavy demand for goods before long and many of the smaller mills are looking for chances in the wool market. Little weakness is there seen except for fleece and ¼ and ⅜ blood and combing wool prices are generally strong with scarcity of supply but sales for three weeks have been 18,050,200 pounds, against 34,753,500 two years ago with free wool and 17,006,200 pounds in 1892. The demand for cotton goods increase, although there is some hesitation regarding the price of the material.

Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have been 2,567,364 bushels, against 2,080,417 last year and including other exports 3,279,760 bushels against 3,376,937 last year. The western receipts during the past three weeks have been 9,376,473 bushels, against 7,735,426 last year. There is a smaller export demand for corn. In three weeks the exports have been 6,915,617 bushels, against 10,931,774.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, O., Feb. 28, 1899.

During the past week the trade in wheat has been fairly good. For a few days there was a falling off in exports, but they have been good within the past three days. Crop damage reports have come from different quarters, but there does not seem much foundation for the reports, except from Iowa, parts of Michigan and Illinois. The market for wheat has gained 2½ for cash, and is ⅝c up for May. Corn sold quite freely. The export demand has been good, and cables have held well up. The price for cash has undergone little change, and for May the market closes for the week ⅝c higher. Clover seed has held fairly steady. Prices show little alteration. The shipments have been much larger than during the preceding week.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat started firm this forenoon in the outside markets on crop damage reports and predictions of a cold wave. For some time there was strength, then came ease on showing that there has been sown an increased acreage of wheat. The cables were lower from France and higher from Antwerp. English cables were not much changed. Receipts in the northwest, 329 cars; same day last year, 305.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	a76⅝
Chicago	73⅜	74	73⅜	73¾
New York	77⅞	b78⅜	77⅞	a77¾
St. Louis	76½	77	76½	76⅞
Minneapolis	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71½-⅝b

I CURE FITS

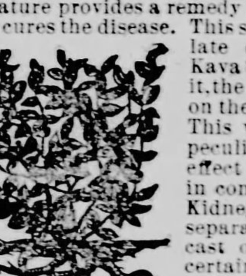
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Nature's Cure for the Kidneys and Bladder
AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.
A Free Gift to Every Reader.

A great physician once declared that Nature has provided in the field of Botany a sure Remedy for every disease if man had the ability to discover it. As disease is the disturbance of some natural function of the body, so Nature provides a remedy for such disturbance and thus cures the disease. This seems specially true of the late discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, the *Piper Methysticum*, found on the Ganges river, East India. This wonderful shrub has a peculiar and most beneficent effect upon the human Kidneys in conditions of disease. The Kidneys, as is well known, separate from the blood and cast out through the Urine, certain poisonous matter, such as Uric Acid, Urates, etc., which if retained in the system cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gout, and other maladies of the Bladder and Urinary Organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub heals the disordered Kidneys, restores them to their natural functions, and eradicates from the Blood the poisons which cause disease in the system. The discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like the discovery of quinine by early Christian missionaries in Peru, was first made by observing the use of the shrub by the natives. Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great English authority on these diseases, describes the sufferings of both Hindoos and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:



THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB. (*Piper Methysticum.*)

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation render these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. * * * The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. * * * Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of the Kava-Kava Shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in," etc.

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and hence the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed by suffering humanity, and its medical compound Alkavis universally endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe.

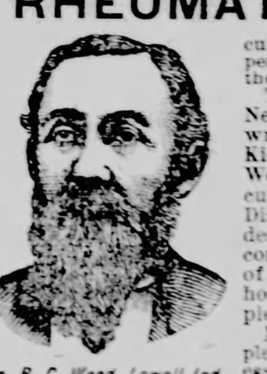
The well-known American physician, Dr. J. M. S. Thomas, reports that Alkavis promptly and effectively cured four well marked cases of Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes:

"I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub in Kidney, Bladder and Urinary disorders, as well as in Rheumatism and Dropsical Effusions, with the most remarkable and satisfactory success."

In the short time that Alkavis, the Kava-Kava shrub compound, has been before the American public, its cures of various forms of Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders, have been numbered by the thousands. Alkavis has not been extensively advertised, through newspapers or otherwise, but has made its way entirely on its merits, and through the fact that every sufferer can make free trial of its wonderful curative powers, and judge of its value from personal experience. The records of its extraordinary cures are numbered by hundreds in every part of the country, the following being but a few of the many similar letters daily received.

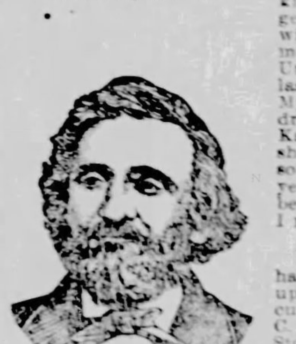
Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "*Religious World*," writes of the wonderful effects of Alkavis. He says:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After the first use thereof I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known."



Hon. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Mrs. Susan Castle, Poestenkill, New York.



Mr. J. N. Hood, Midway, Delaware.

Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, New Jersey.

The venerable Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-five, gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder diseases by Alkavis. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by the home physicians without the least benefit, and completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis.

Mr. J. N. Hood, of Midway, Delaware, was completely cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease by this wonderful Remedy, and now at seventy eight is enjoying perfect health. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, of North Brookfield, Mass., and Mr. William Butler, of La Porte City, Iowa, write gratefully of their cures, and Mr. J. R. Burke, of Clarendon, Arkansas, testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by the wonderful power of the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many other sufferers give similar testimony.

Many who suffered from retention or too frequent passage of water, through irritation of the Bladder or other cause being compelled to rise from six to twenty times a night for the purpose of relief, testify to their prompt and permanent cure by Alkavis. Particularly severe were the cases of Mr. T. H. Booth, of Utica, Miss., and Mr. Stephen Wright, of Bear Lake, Penn., who often passed blood with the urine. Both were cured by Alkavis, and are earnest in its praises.

The following letter from the well-known minister of the gospel, Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, Oswego County, New York, was written after as he says himself, he had lost confidence in man and medicine, had no sleep or rest, and took Alkavis as a last resort.

Gentlemen:—I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of the Kava-Kava and as a last resort I commenced taking it. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give it a fair trial. I most gladly recommend it to all.

Sincerely yours, (REV.) A. C. DARLING."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J.; Mrs. Frances Mason, East Stone Gap, Virginia; Mrs. Susan Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y.; Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases and in other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far the only importers, are so anxious to prove the wonderful curative power of the Kava-Kava Shrub, that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every Reader of THE BLADE, who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Retention or too frequent passage of Water, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. At the same time a large descriptive book, Testimony of a "Thousand Witnesses," will be sent you. All readers who are sufferers should send their names and address to the company and they will promptly receive the Large Case and Book by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free. All requested in return is that when cured yourself you will tell other sufferers thereof.

FREE

At Chicago July wheat opened at 71½c, rose to 72c, fell to 71⅛c, and closed at 71⅝c. At New York July wheat opened at 75⅞c, rose to 76¾c bid, fell to 76⅛c, and closed at 76⅜c asked. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 70⅝@70¾c, rose to 71c and closed at 70⅞c.

This afternoon prices closed toward firmness at an advance of ⅝@¾c above lowest point.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following: A St. Louis message says: "The tip is that the Missouri state crop report will show five points less than last year."

Paris wheat closed 10@15 centimes lower, flour 30c lower to 5c higher.

Antwerp wheat, 12½c higher.

Primary receipts of wheat, 377,000 bushels; same time last year, 452,800; shipments, 203,731 bushels; same time last year, 390,800. Receipts of corn, 873,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,122,000; shipments, 458,699; same time last year, 530,000.

Oats at Chicago for February, 27¼; May, 28; high, 28½; low, 28; close, 28¼; July, 26⅛; high, 26⅝; low, 26⅛; close, 26¼.

Pork at Chicago for February, $9.15; May, $9.30; high, $9.37; low, $9.27; close, $9.35.

Lard at Chicago for February, $5.20; May, $5.35 open and high, $5.32 low and $5.35 close.

Clearances wheat and flour, 651,000 bushels; corn, 630,000.

Liverpool wheat closed firm and ¼@⅜d higher.

Moderate receipts and higher cables started corn firm, and it held well during the day. At Chicago February corn sold for 35½c; May, 36½c; high, 37¼c; high, 37½c; low, 37⅛c; close, 37⅜c. At New York May corn opened at 41½c, rose to 41¾c, fell to 41⅛c, and closed at 41¾c asked; July, 42⅛c asked; corn, 42⅛c bid.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash and future delivery wheat at the close of the Produce Exchange today were ½c higher than on yesterday. Trade fair, and prices closed at the top.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 75c.

May wheat, 76⅛c, and close 76⅝c; July, 73½c, close 73¾c.

Corn—Fair Business, Higher.

Corn sold fairly well at a fractional advance on yesterday's price for May; cash steady; No. 2 mixed corn, 34c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 2 white, 34¾c; No. 3 white, 34¼c; No. 2 May, 37⅜c, 37⅛c, then 37¼c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 29¼c, cash and May; No. 2 white, 31 bid.

Rye dull, but ½c up; No. 2, 57½c bid.

Clover seed active, easier; prime old, cash, $3.52½; new do, February and March, $3.80; October, $4.35; No. 2 seed, $3.42½; No. 2 seed, old, $3.40. Receipts, 266 bags; shipments, 1,000.

F. N. Quale reports street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 72; white wheat, 68; corn, 32; oats, white, 30; rye, 54.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market, to-day, presented no new features. Eggs, which have been unusually high, were a trifle easier, but no change was made. Butter holds firm. In fruits, apples are very scarce for best, and sell at outside prices. Vegetables are a little scarce, but unchanged.

Butter—Finest creamery, 19@20c; Ohio and Michigan, 19c; Elgin, 20c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 26@28c.

Cheese—Best September make, 10@10½c; October, 10@11c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, per lb., 2½c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c; carrots, bu., 25c; turnips, bu., 25c; onions, bu., 50c; beans, bu., $1.15; celery, dozen stalks, 30@50c; lettuce, lb., 8c; sweet potatoes, bbl., $2.00; bushel, 75c; parsnips, bu., 35c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 9c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's, and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8¼c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9@9½c; No. 2's, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.50@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8½c; beef, 5@8c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, bbl., $3.75@4.50; per bu., $1.40@1.50; cranberries, bu., $2.25, quart, 8c; oranges, box, $2.50@3.00; lemons, box, $2.50@3.00.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8¼c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Furs—Mink skins, each, 35c@$1.50; muskrat, 5@15c; raccoon, 10@90c; skunk, 10c@$1.25; fox skins, gray, 75c; red, 25c@$1.25; deer skins, green, per lb., 10@15c; dry, 15@18c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 42c; boiled, 44c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop, $16; No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3¼@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 15@18c; washed, 20@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 52c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Feb. 28.—Butter—Receipts, 3,23[illegible] packages; market steady; western creamery, 16@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 12@15½c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,061 packages; market very firm; large white, 10½@10¾c; small white, 11¼@11½c; large colored, 10½@10¾c; small colored, 11¼@11½c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,388 packages; market excited and weak; western, 26c; southern, 25@26c. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c; refined, steady; crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 5c. Coffee—Market easy.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Close: Wheat—May, 73⅜@73½c bid; July 71⅝@72c. Corn—Feb., 35⅛c; May, 37c; July, 37⅝c; Sept., 37⅞@38c. Oats—Feb., 27¼c; May, 28⅛c; July, 26⅛c. Pork—Feb., $9.15; May, $9.35; July, $9.50. Lard—Feb., $5.29; May, $5.35@5.37; July, $5.47; Sept., $5.60. Flax seed—Cash Northwest, $1.18¾; cash Southwest, $1.11½; May, $1.17½. Ribs—Feb., $4.60; May, $4.75; July, $4.87; Sept., $5.00.

Live Stock.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@4.85; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.50@3.50; canners cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders quiet at $2.75@3.90; milch cows, dull at $30@40; calves, active at $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs, liberal supply and active; prime lambs, $4.75@4.80; mixed, $3.50@4.25; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.80@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.60@3.65; roughs, $3.25@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market, 5@10c lower; Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; mediums and heavy, $4.05@4.10; pigs, $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 28.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 21 cars; market slow and 10c lower than yesterday; Yorkers and mediums, $3.90; pigs, $3.70@3.80; stags and roughs, $2.75@3.35, closing weak. Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady; steers, $4.50@5.00; heifers, $3.55@4.25; cows and bulls, $2.25@3.75.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; left over, 2,470; market 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers, $3.35@3.85; heavy, $3.55@3.85; light, $3.55@3.80. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; beeves, $3.80@5.65; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.60; Texans, $3.40@4.75.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Feb. 28.—The local stock market opened active with quotations for the international shares at variance with the London parity for these issues. St. Paul which was lower in the foreign market opened here with a gain of ⅛. Northern Pacific and nil on Pacific, on the other hand, were below the London prices. The general market opened firm but soon displayed a sagging tendency for some shares. American Steel and Wire reacted 1¾, and Burlington was also under pressure.

Share values took their usual dip downward with considerable pressure in Atchison preferred and Sugar. Third Avenue was exceptionally weak and lost 5 points. The reaction however, was only temporary as indications of support appeared in many stocks and prices moved up again to the highest.

The publication of the Burlington January statement showing a decrease in net earning of over $52,000 prompted realizations in railroad shares generally. The specialties were not influenced and moved vigorously upward. Tobacco rallying 5 points and Third Avenue 13. International Silver was a conspicuous exception, losing 3. Toward midday the offerings of the railroad shares subsided and slight rallies followed. Sales of stocks to noon 327,841 shares. The bond market was easier in tone, with little doing.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Feb. 28.	Feb. 21.
U. S. 4's (new), coupons	128	127¾
U. S. 4's (new), registered	128	127¾
U. S. 5's, coupons	111⅝	111¾
U. S. 5's, registered	111⅝	111¾
U. S. 4's, coupons	112⅝	112¾
*U. S. 4's, registered	111⅝	112⅜
U. S. 2's, registered	99	99
U. S. 3's	107	106⅞

*Ex. interest.

New York, Feb. 28.—Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½@4.86⅝ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86½@4.87. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84. Silver certificates nominally 59¼@60¼c. Bar silver, 59½c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

Corrected daily by Kuhn & Harter.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Union Pacific pfd.	80½	81	79¾	79¾
Jersey Central	109¾	110¾	108	109
Union Pacific com.	48⅝	48⅝	47¼	47¼
Tenn. Coal and Iron	45⅞	46	44½	44¾
Atchison pfd.	64⅜	64⅝	62¼	62¾
C., B. & Q.	146	146	141½	141⅞
Missori Pacific	46¾	46¾	45⅝	45¼
Northwest	148⅞	148⅞	148	148
North. Pacific pfd.	79⅝	80¼	79	79
Omaha	92	....	....	97
Rock Island	119⅜	119⅝	118	118
St. Paul	131⅛	131⅛	129¾	129⅞
B. R. T.	94⅞	95⅜	93⅞	94½
Pennsylvania	133⅜	133⅜	132	132
Chicago Gas	114⅜	114¾	113	113
General Electric	113	113¾	112⅞	113⅜
Leather pfd.	70⅝	71¼	70⅜	70⅞
Sugar	135⅝	140⅞	136⅛	136⅞
Amer. Tobacco	185	189	182⅞	186¾
Louisville & Nashv.	65⅝	65⅝	64¾	65
Manhattan	117¾	113½	112	117¼
Pacific Mall	51¼	52⅝	50⅞	51
Panhandle	69½	69⅛	67⅞	67⅞
Western Union	94⅜	94⅜	94½	94½
C. & O.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
C. C. C. & L.	55½	55½	53¾	53¾
Canada Southern	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
O. & W.	27⅜	27⅜	25¾	25¾
New York Central	137	137	135⅜	136⅜
North. Pacific com.	53½	54½	52⅞	53
Reading	22½	22	21¼	21⅛
Lead	36	36	35½	35½
M. K. & T.	40¾	41⅛	39¾	39¾
South. Ry. pfd.	50¾	50⅞	49¾	49¾
Federal Steel pfd.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Federal Steel com.	53⅝	53¾	51⅞	51⅞

Trade.

The general markets were active during the past week. The spring trade is opening very favorably.

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: "The market holds about steady in price, with fair sales recorded from week to week. The business in Boston this week footed up to nearly 2,000,000 pounds domestic and about 700,000 foreign. Of the domestic wool about 2,000,000 pounds were territory. California and [illegible] scoured basis of about 40@43 cents for [illegible] medium and fine. Shorter wools are very dull, and would have to sell below 40 cents if a buyer could be found. Washed fleece wools are dull and the price nominal in the absence of business. Medium unwashed fleeces are in fair demand and steady at about 21@23 cents for good lots of quarter and three-eighths blood, it taking choice light lots to command the latter price. Pulled wools are quiet. Australian wools are firm for crossbreds, with finer wools slow. About 350 bales fine Australian sold to go to England at about 9½d. Carpet wools are quiet and steady."

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Feb. 27.—Heavy sales and receipts this week. Market very satisfactory. Burley sold quite liberally. Market for old, strong. Offerings of dark, moderate, and market better. Official quotations are:

1897 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 6.00
Trash (sound)	6.00@ 7.00
Common lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Medium lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Good lugs	9.00@10.00
Common leaf (short)	9.00@10.00
Common leaf	9.00@10.50
Medium leaf	10.50@12.00
Good leaf	13.00@16.00
Fine and selections	16.00@22.50
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@ 6.50
Trash (sound)	6.50@ 7.50
Common lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Medium lugs	8.50@ 9.50
Good lugs	9.50@10.50
Common leaf (short)	8.50@ 9.50
Common leaf	9.50@11.00
Medium leaf	11.00@12.00
Good leaf	13.00@16.00
Fine and selections	16.00@20.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 4.00
Good lugs	4.00@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	8.00@13.25
Fine and selections	20.00

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Fine and selections	20.00
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.50@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	3.50@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Good lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Common leaf (short)	5.50@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@18.50
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	6.50@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@16.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.50
Common leaf	4.50@ 5.50
Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50

The Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 28.—The cotton market started off with the feeling in the pit steady and opening quotations were one point lower to two points higher. Scattered demand from shorts and fresh buying by a number of last night's sellers soon sent prices several points higher, but at best fluctuations were narrow and the volume of speculation disappointingly small. The English news was considerably better than the majority of the trade here had looked for. Futures at Liverpool opened off 1 to 2 points in sympathy with our break of yesterday, but subsequent advices indicated a recovery of ½ this loss with private cables reflecting marked stability and growing nervousness among shorts. A more reassuring weather bulletin and a temporary increase in receipts encouraged shorts, but later information from the South pointing to pronounced strength in spot markets, caused them to halt.

Spot cotton opened firm with a good demand on the basis of 6 9-16c for middling uplands and 6 13-16c for middling gulf.

Cotton spot closed quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,350 bales.

Cotton futures opened steady. March, $6.20; April, $6.27; May, $6.29; June, $6.25; July, $6.26; August, $6.29; September, $6.10; October, $6.13; November, $6.09; December, $6.12.